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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No 9,849—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-6.

Price per Copy............As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1880.

AM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	310		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin..	about 5th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand. ,,	21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin. ,,	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2900	300	J. Verril. ,,	21st Aug
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw. ,,	6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	26th June.
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.				
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2950	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Wm. S. Knox	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MADRAS CALCUTTA, MOULMEIN, AND RANGOON.

THE S. S. MAHARANI will be despatched for above ports on the 16th instant.

For freight and passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	19th June
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
RAVENNA	3500	600	G. Lee	18th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. Woolcott	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. M. Robbie	16th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. Woolcott	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	......
MALWA	29300	500	W. E. Thompson	16th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRITANNIA, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT, AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*, Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.

Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.

Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

A. JOURDIN AND CO., LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale ; Rs. 17 charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Hotel.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

THE Public are hereby advised that the following ALTERATIONS in the TRAIN SERVICE will come into force on and from the 10th instant.

Two Mixed Trains will run daily between Dhond and Manmad and *vice versa* in connection with the trains running on the G. I. P. Railway as under :—

DOWN.				UP.			
Stations.				Stations.			
Dhond	dep.	A.M. 4 40	A.M. 10 35	Manmad	dep.	A.M. 3 30	P.M. 9 30
Nagar	arr.	8 5	P.M. 2 10	Nagar	arr.	10 40	P.M. 5 15
Do.	dep	8 20	2 40	Do.	dep.	11 10	5 45
Manmad	arr.	P.M. 4 10	9 25	Dhond	arr.	P.M. 2 30	9 30

Time will be allowed for Refreshments at Nagar, and there are Refreshment Rooms both at Dhond and Manmad Stations.

Passengers to Poona and Stations to the eastwards and *vice versa* travelling by the D. and M. S. Railway will escape the tedious journey *via* Callian and when booking from the north to Stations eastwards of Dhond and *vice versa* will also effect a saving of the charges over 115 miles of Railway.

All Stations will book goods and Coaching Traffic except Horses and Carriages through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways. Horses and Carriages will only be booked to and from Nagar, Vambori and Pimpri.

Bhima Station between Dhond and Pimpri will be closed for Traffic on and from the 10th June current.

For further information vide Sheet Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations, or apply to the undersigned,

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent

Ahmednagar, 1st June 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON............LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR............STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL............ACTING MANAGER.

GRAND MASONIC NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1880.
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON,
FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
BRO. DAVE CARSON 18°.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND,
33rd ° A. & A. S. R.,
PAST GRAND MASTER,
IN CHARGE OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA ;
ALSO
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
THE DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
UNDER
THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE FRATERNITY IN GENERAL.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
MISSES ANNIE AND LILLIE ALLISTON.
(From the Principal Theatres of Great Britain and Australia.)
WHO WILL APPEAR IN J. M. MORTON'S POPULAR FARCE,
BETSY BAKER.

DAVE CARSON
Will appear for the first and last time this season
AS
"OUR ARYAN BROTHER,"
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

MINSTRELSY.

MRS. CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.

Overture	The Company.
Song—Some one said she loved me	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—Bewitching Dinah	Dave Carson.
Ballad—Softly Smiles Loves Golden Summer	Miss Lilly Hedderwick.
Comic—George tell me if you love me.	Mr. J. Devono.
Song—Sadly I sit	Mr. H. Oakley.
Comic—The Belles of Bombay	Dave Carson.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

THE SEA IS ENGLAND'S GLORY, WITH GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU,

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

Part Second

VARIETY.

AN EXUBERENCE OF VERBOSITY.
MR. J. ARTHUR.

RAMBLING BY THE STREAM.
Mr. J. DEVONO & Miss LILLY HEDDERWICK
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
DAVE CARSON
IN HIS LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
OF
THE BENGALEE BABOO.
(Coochperwanae Good Time Coming.)

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled

BETSY BAKER.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Mouser	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Mr. Crummy	Mr. J. Arthur.
Mrs. Mouser	Miss Annie Alliston.
Betsy Baker	Miss Lillie Alliston.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	12
Orchestra Stall	3
Stall	2
Pit	1
Back Seat	8 As.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance begins at 9.

Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steamer COHANIM, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, without delay, from the Prince's Dock.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer, none other will be admitted.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 14th June 1880.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. A. M. GUBBAY in our Firms in India, China, and England, CEASED on and from the 31st December 1879.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

COIR MATTING.

FOR SALE, with the undersigned, COIR MATTING, strong and durable, made of the best Dine Islands Coir, 1 yard wide and in Rolls of 20 yards. For particulars apply to

WARDEN & Co.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain F. H GORDON, 14th Regiment N. I., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned WITHIN SIX WEEKS from this date, after which no claims will be allowed.

C. J. S. CAHILL, Major,
14th Regiment. N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Camp, Aden, 7th June 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.
POONA AGENTS—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

THE following results were communicated in the Company's Report for the year 1879 :—

AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES accepted during the year 1879	£1,134,444 18 2
AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES accepted during the last five years	£6,266,013 10 9
SUBSISTING ASSURANCES at 15th November 1879	£19,044,745 15 10
CLAIMS BY DEATH during 1879 exclusive of Bonus additions	£ 421,992 8 5

REVENUE upwards of THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum.

ASSETS upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE PROFITS WHICH HAVE ARISEN SINCE 1875 will be divided among Policies in existence at the close of the current year, and Assurances now effected will participate.

Since 1835 the Company has distributed THREE MILLIONS STERLING in Bonus additions to Policies.

POLICIES ISSUED AND CLAIMS PAID without reference to Head Office ; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Forms of Proposals and all information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Office, 12, Rampart Row,
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office,
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per do Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.
DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED COATS.—The Coats have a stout Lining of Rubber between two Cotton fabrics, so that the Sun or Heat has no effect upon them, and they never stick. Will withstand the heaviest rains	25	0 each.
DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF CAPES, made from the same material as the Coats	30	0 ,,
LEGGINS, made from same material as above	6	8 per pair.
CAPS	3	8 each.

This is by far the best make of Waterproof for Coats and Capes ever produced for India, and we strongly recommend it to the Public as the most suitable, and durable, for Indian wear.

	Rs.	a.
STOUT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, will withstand the heaviest rains	20	0 each, nett.
LEGGINS to match	5	8 per pair.
CAPS	3	8 each.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, very suitable for walking	12	0 nett.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER COATS	10	0 ,,
LEGGINS to match	4	8
CAPS	3	8
WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING, 40 inches wide	4	0 per yard.
THICK DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF SHEETING, very strong, and warranted not to stick, 60 inches wide	6	8 per yard.
WATERPROOF SHEETS, made from the above, with Brass Eyelets, 7½ feet long by 5 feet wide	25	0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

COMBINING EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT WITH THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORK.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

	Rs. a.
HOAR & Co.'s OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS, the original soft Six make, in a variety of new Designs	36 8
HOAR & Co.'s FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, a splendid assortment of this year's Designs, Fast Color.	30 0
HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS, Fine Long Cloth, with Cambric Fronts	22 0
HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS, BEST LONG CLOTH, with Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	28 0
HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SHIRTS, Extra Fine Long Cloth, with Best Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS, WITH COLLARS ATTACHED, Fine Long Cloth and Best Linen Fronts, &c.	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS, WITH COLLARS attached, Extra Fine Long Cloth & Irish Linen Fronts, &c	34 0
HOAR & Co.'s TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS, a new Shrinkless Material, very thin and comfortable	46 0
HOAR & Co.'s PURE FLANNEL SHIRTS, the Best quality made, Plain Colors or Fancy Checks and Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, a thin Texture in equal quantities of Silk and Wool, very cool and non-irritating	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SHIRTS, made of the best White Saxony Flannel, with Collars attached	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s SPUN SILK SHIRTS, Plain White or Fancy Stripes, in a variety of Designs	70

Patterns, with our Illustrated Catalogue, and improved Self-Measurement System, on application.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS ASQUITH & LORD politely inform their numerous friends in Bombay and the Mofussil, they have received their stock of Waterproofs for the Coming Monsoon. All Garments have been made to their special Patterns, and an easy and comfortable fitting Garment, proof against wind or rain may safely be relied on if purchased at their WELL KNOWN Establishment.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	A.
A really good and useful Coat for light showery Weather	12	8
Inverness Capes of Superior quality	23	0
Double Texture, the solution between two substances of hard wearing Cambric cannot stick when thrown down wet	28	0
The Double Texture Kensington Wrapper, made similar to an Ulster, the perfection of a Waterpoof Garment for wear on sea or on land	38	0
Regulation Overcoats, the best	40	0
Waterproof Caps	6	0
Do. Leggings	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting very good, per yard	6	8
Do. do. Double Texture, the very best	10	8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16th,
HERR CARL BITTERSMANN
Begs to announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The entire Company composed of the following Thirteen Artistes will appear :—

Herr Carl Bittersmann	Viola.
,, Florian Iser	C. Basso.
,, Anton Hilher	Clarionet.
,, Wilhelm Chupsa	V. Cello.
,, Edmond Bittersmann	1st Violin.
,, Carl Baumann	Flute.
Miss Anna Bittersmann	2nd Violin.
,, Marie Chupsa	1st Violin.
,, Christine Zebisch	Drum.
,, Fanni Prischak	2nd Violin.
,, Bertha Iser	Side Drum.
,, Theresia Dick	Solo Violin.
,, Anna Bittersmann	Do.

PROGRAMME.

Part II.

1.	Fatinitza	March	O Rich Genee.
2.	Overture	Giovanni di Arco	O Verdi.
3.	Monbelli	Waltz	O Strauss.
4.	Barcarola	Duett	O Kucken.
5.	Heimliche	Liebe	O Sean Resch.

Part II.

6.	Overture	"Orpheus"	O Offenbach.
7.	Soldaten Lieder	Waltz	O Spunge.
8.	Dié Schivalten	Duett	O Heiser.
9.	English	Potpourri	O Latta.
10.	Nurr Flott	Galop	O Strauss.

To commence at 5-30 p.m.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2
Unreserved Seats	,, 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

.*. A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

£4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on Approved lives. Military Live in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,545,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ,, doz packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash....... 30

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an F. A. or a B. A. for a HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY. Apply to "A. S.," care of this paper.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, BOARD and LODGINGS with a quiet Family in the Fort. Willing to give Rs. 40 per mensem. Address P. J., care of this paper.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.—Coolest position, First Class Table, Day and Monthly Boarders, Five rooms First Floor for Families, Reasonable terms. Adjoining Gaiety Theatre and Station.

BATH TUBS.—GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, Strong and Serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

FRESH HAMS in CANVAS just received. Price EIGHT ANNAS per pound cash. CRAWFORD & Co.

THIS EVENING a match of 500 up will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms between two Bombay Amateurs. Play to commence at 9 p. m. Admission, free.

VIENNA BEER (A. Dreher's) in prime condition, per Cask of 4 dozen, Rs. 20 ; per Single dozen, Rs. 5-4, for Cash only. C. BOUNEVIALLE and Co.

WHISKY, IRISH and SCOTCH CROWN BRAND. Credit Rs. 18 8 Cash Rs. 18-0 per doz CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Grand PIANO by COLLARD and COLLARD, Brass bounded, in excellent condition. Apply to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the Bombay Gazette Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENGINES FOR SALE! at the Machine Depôt, No. 43, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon—Robey's Patent Portable, Semi-fixed, Vertical, and Horizontal Steam Engines from three to twenty H. P. Also Robey's Patent Thrashing Machines, Saw Benches, and Corn Grinding Mills. For particulars and prices apply to P. D. Framjee, Sub-Agent, at the Depôt, or to Wallace & Co., Elphinstone Circle, agents for Messrs. Robey & Co. Inspection is invited at the Depôt every day, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Orders for articles not in Stock transmitted by telegraph on application to WALLACE & Co.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilmanstores, and Confectionery, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED till 10 a.m. on the 18th instant for REMOVING the NURSEY SHEDS from Mazagon Reclamation to Musjid Bunder, and particulars may be ascertained at the Resident Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE E. ORMISTION
Resident Engineer,

Bombay, 12th June 1880.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.

Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 16.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago ; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon		Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons		,, 24
Ditto 3	,,	,, 32
Ditto 4	,,	,, 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TARPAULINS OILED, TARRED, OR PAINTED.

ORDERS for the above from Railways and other Public Companies will be executed of the best materials, Sewing and Composition, and guaranteed not to crack or stick together, under European superintendence, at the cheapest rate. For terms apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

Branch of the Societé Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

NOVELTIES AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF
THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN;
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN,
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass.
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings,
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton. Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th June next, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following resolution adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 1st May 1880 :—

That the following addition be made to the Articles of Association :

That the following article should be inserted after Article 102, viz :—

102 A. The Directors may from time by Power of Attorney to be executed at any meeting of the Board by the Directors there present or by a majority thereof delegate, subject to such restrictions and conditions as they may think fit [such restrictions and conditions to be specified in the Power of Attorney for the time being in force] to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, a power to borrow in such places as the Directors may think proper in the name and on behalf of the Company, such sums of money as the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent may from time to time think expedient, and also a power for the purpose aforesaid of making, drawing, accepting, or indorsing in the name and on behalf of the Company all such Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and other documents as he may think necessary, and also a power in the name and on behalf of the Company to give to any of the persons making advances as aforesaid to the Company, such securities with power of sale over any of the Cotton, Yarn, Stores, Coal, or Stock belonging to the Company, as may be agreed upon and for the purposes of carrying into effect such securities a power in the name, and on behalf of the Company to deliver all such Cotton, Yarn, Stores, Coal, or Stock the subject of any such security, or to sign, endorse and transfer, the documents of title thereto as may be needful, provided always that the moneys to be borrowed by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent owing at any one time, shall never exceed the sum of Rupees Three Lacs.

By Order of the Board,

MELVILLE & Co.,
Attornies to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 28th May 1880.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, in the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th June proximo, at 3 p. m., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the meeting of Shareholders held on the 29th May instant, viz :—

I. That the agreement entered into by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee and Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell on behalf of this Company with Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit on behalf of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company for the sale to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, at the sum of Rs. 3,90,000, three lacs and ninety thousands rupees, of the reversionary rights of this Company of and in the premises included in the two several Indentures of Lease, both dated the 16th day of May, 1879 and one of which is made between the New Colaba Company, Limited, of the one part and the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company of the other part, and the other is made between the New Colaba Company, Limited, of the first part and the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company of the second part, and the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company of the third part, be and the same is hereby sanctioned and confirmed. And further that the Liquidators of this Company be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to execute and do all deeds, writings, acts and things which may be considered necessary or expedient for the carrying out of the said agreement and the assurance to the purchaser of the property thereby agreed to be sold as aforesaid.

II. That the Liquidators of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to distribute among the shareholders the net proceeds of the said sale together with such part of the funds of the Company in their hands as shall be required to make up a sum equal to Rs. 100, one hundred Rupees per share, in addition to the Port Trust Bonds and Dividends referred to in the special Resolutions passed on the 23rd February and confirmed on the 11th March last, and for this purpose, to set apart a sufficient sum out of the assets of the Company before transferring the same to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

III. That in view of the increased labours of the Liquidators in consequence of the sale of the land to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company their remuneration be increased from Rs. 300 to Rs 500 each.

K. R. CAMA, }
J. GUSTADJEE, } Liquidators

Bombay, Bruce Lane, 29th May 1880.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

THE closing telegram of Saturday's date report few changes in addition to those which we have already noticed. The price of Consols has given way ⅛th, but Indian Government Securities were the same as on Friday, and the Produce markets were all unchanged with the exception of Oilseeds. Linseed was dull at a decline of 6d. per quarter to arrive, and Rapeseed firm at an advance of 3s. per quarter.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 12th instant shows the following changes, compared with the previous one, viz:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	11,61,034
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	98,139
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	7,02,279
Cash Credits on Security of Gt. Paper	Inc.	,,	4,18,638
Loans on ,, ,, ,,	Inc.	,,	2,76,135
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,33,880
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	2,63,354
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	9,88,741

From the above it will be seen that the Cash Balance is increased by 12½ lakhs, owing to an increase in Deposits. The decrease in the quantity of Bills Discounted is about equal to the increase in Loans, so that the trade demand has been about the same as last week, viz., 197½ lakhs.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning firm at an advance of 1-32d. per Rupee, but notwithstanding strong advices from Calcutta where demand drafts are quoted at 1s. 8 3-16d., there has been an easier feeling here before the close; and although our quotations are nominally the same as in the morning there are few sellers above Saturday's rates. We quote:

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 8 5-32d.	per Re.
Do.	3	months sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits	3	do.	1s. 8 13-32d.	,,
Documents	3	do.	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Francs	3	do.	2·15½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100⅛ for demand drafts and Rs. 99¾ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been excited to-day, and rates after violent fluctuations close at about ¼ per cent. above Saturday's quotations for the old Loans.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day as the attention of speculators has, as a rule, been taken up with the new Loan. Bank shares are steady. For Spinning and Weaving Company's Scrip there has not been much demand, and any changes in value have been in favour of buyers. In Press Companies the only change is a drop of Rs. 5 in Berars. In Miscellaneous shares we do not hear of any transactions.

COTTON.—A few small transactions have been reported to-day, but although we have no rain, our season is quite closed, and the daily sales only amount to about the same quantity as in the monsoon. Prices are about the same as on Saturday. The arrivals from up-country for two days amount to 6,351 bales. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	239
,, Oomrawuttee	,,	206
F. G. F. ,,	,,	200
Good Dhollerah	,,	205
F. G. F. ,,	,,	198

LINSEED is fairly steady at Rs. 6-8, and Rapeseed at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

WHEAT is in moderate demand at Rs. 32 per candy for White, and Rs. 28 for Hard Red.

FREIGHTS.—There has been very little enquiry for tonnage to-day, but rates remain nominally unchanged at 35s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, June loading, but with no enquiry for next month. For sailing tonnage the nominal rate is 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. per ton. Continental rates are unchanged at 50s. per ton (freight paid at par) for Trieste and Venice, and 37s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is quiet but fairly steady, and until the monsoon has fairly burst, there is little prospect of any great change.

YARNS are somewhat steadier and COPPER weaker.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th June as compared with the statement sued on the 5th June:—

LIABILITIES	June 5. Rs.	June 12 Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,30,696	42,91,730
Do do. at Branches	11,87,779	10,89,640
Other Deposits	1,95,74,488	2,02,76,767
Post Bills	8,897	8,064
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,08,600	3,60,802
	3,65,10,460	3,82,27,003
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,26,725	39,45,363
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,69,670	11,73,383
Loans, on Security of do.	73,35,197	76,11,332
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,804	3,634
Bills Discounted	1,23,74,436	1,21,40,556
Stamps	2,989	3,002
Dead Stock Rs. 5,44,339 Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,39,339	3,39,339
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,20,082	4,83,436
Cash and Currency Notes	1,15,38,217	1,25,26,958
	3,65,10,460	3,82,27,003

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Benefactress, 1,276 tons, Captain T. E. Causebrook, will sail to-day for Narakel, in ballast.

THE ship Antelope, 1,306 tons, Captain A. C Chancy, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain R C. Dixon, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE ship Duncairn, 1,303 tons, Captain J. Chambers from Moulmein (13th April), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE ship Cyprus, 1,302 tons, Captain W. M. Steeves, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (10th March), with a cargo of 2,160 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE brig Pandita, 233 tons, Captain E. Giquele arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mauritius (26th May), with a cargo of 4,330 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (12th June), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Speckie, Mr. A. Russell, and 20 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Cohanim (s)	Weddall	London, May 12.
	Henry Balckow	Dixon	Bussorah, June 1.
	Duncairn	Chambers	Moulmein, April 13.
	Pandita	Giquel	Mauritius, May 26.
14	Umballa (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, June 12.
	Cyprus	Steeves	Liverpool, March 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Antelope, Chancy, to Falmouth.

Barque Benfactress, Casebrook, to Narakel.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Umballa, to Kurrachee.

Barque Acacia, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

10 City of Khios (s) ...Barnet ...Liverpool, May 8.
Slieve Roe ...Campbell ...——, March 5.
Cutch Merchant ...Nacoda ...Muscat, May 19.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—4 cases leather belting Joseph Soares.
Britannia s—6 cases dye Heptoola Tyebjee, 201 boxes bar soap Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Rydal Hall s—50 cases copper sheets Melville and Co, 10 cases brandy Cutler Palmer and Co, 25 cases porter and 45 cases portwine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 6 cases claret The Byculla Club.
India s—1 hogshead whiskey The Byculla Club.

FROM LONDON.

Taitsing—22 cases slate pencils Abdoolhoosein Tyebally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—347 cwts coir yarn, Treecomjee Lowjee; 3,201 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 33 bales rags, 21 bales cotton waste and 1 case old rubber, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 27 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 10 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 50 bales wool, Luckmedas Khimjee and Co; 10 bales wool, M Mackenzie and Co; 46 bales wool, Ghordhundass Bhugwandass; 296 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Heeralall Jumnadass; 300 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 4,809 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 39 bales wool, Ganjee Cutchra; 57 bales wool, Liliadhur Topun; 119 bales cotton twist waste, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Britannia s—300 bales cotton, L Singer and Co; 19 bales skins Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—13 bales hides and 300 cwts bones Natha Essa; 5 bales hides, Goolam Hossein Parpia.

FOR FRANCE.

Fitzroy s—180 cwts horns and 6,000 cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Lawrence Delapp s—804 bags coffee, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—300 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 300 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—4,000 cwts castorseed, 80 cwts weed seed, 150 cwts gingellyseed, 150 cwts wheat, and 125 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers, 21 cwts linseed, F Turati.
Teheran s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 300 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 350 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2 229 packages rice, M Mackenzie and Co.
Stag s—1,334 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.
Cyenus s—7,188 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—100 bales cotton C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lovono s—1,000 bales cotton and 22,800 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Candy, Major, R A, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

JUNE 13.

Spring, Major, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Crosbie, Major, 60th Rifles, to join, from England.
Fanshaw, Captain, R A, to join, from England.
Western, Captain, R E, from leave, from England.
Robinson, Lieut, 33rd Regt, on duty, from Lucknow.

JUNE 14.

Dawson, Col, 1st Madras N I, from Jellalabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Farrington, Major, 1st Cavalry H C, on leave, to Bolaram.
Western, Captain R E, on duty, to N W Provinces.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 25TH MAY.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Paymaster J F Phillips has been placed on the Retired List from the 22nd inst, and has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List from the same date.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 28TH MAY.

Royal Artillery, Lieut Col and Bt Col W W A Lukin to be Col, vice F W C Ord, who retires upon full-pay, with the honorary rank of Major Genl.

Lieut Col F W de Winton, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut Col, vice Bt Col C Hardy, who retires upon full-pay, with the honorary rank of Major Genl.

Major C E Nairne [late Bengal] to be Lieut-Col, vice F E Lewes [late Bengal], who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

Captain V C Fisher [late Bengal], from the Seconded List, to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Captain R Bazett [late Bengal], from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice C E Nairne [late Bengal], promoted.

Lieut G J Playfair to be Captain, vice E G H Bingham, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjt of the 2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteers.

Lieut H Knight to be Captain, vice W Martin, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

Captain J F Houstoun, Seconded List, retires upon half-pay.

The second Christian name of Major F de Winton promoted in the London Gazette of the 11th May 1880, is Walter.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts:—

G E Benson, vice J C Dalton, promoted.
R C O Stuart, vice C A Anderson, placed upon the Seconded List.
N W H Du Boulay, vice C Russell, promoted.
G S Mellish, vice L G Fawkes, placed upon the Seconded List.
E M Perceval, vice G G Monck-Mason, placed upon the Seconded List.
H S Horne, vice C E Bedford, placed upon temporary half-pay.
F D V Wing, vice E Hardy, killed in action.
T E Carte, vice I D Wright, killed in action.
E T Young, vice T Mayhew, promoted.
C T Head, vice, F O B Foote, promoted.
C C Wiseman-Clarke, vice E G H Bingham, promoted.
A M Cooper-Key, vice W C W Arbuthnott, promoted.
G F W St John, vice H J Lyster, placed upon the Seconded List.
F H Crampton, vice A C Bailward, placed upon the Seconded List.
E Pollock, vice H M Sandbach, placed upon the Seconded List.
H W W Barlow, vice F E Allsopp, placed upon the Seconded List.
W R W James, vice G M Lloyd, promoted.
D E H ste, vice E H Walker, promoted.
A T Warre, vice C H H Mayne, promoted.
J S C Le Quesne, vice C M Western, promoted.
M M Weekes, vice the Hon W C Rowley, promoted.
A V Briscoe, vice W L Davidson, promoted.
A E A Butcher, vice O Rowe, placed upon the Seconded List.
A L Carroll, vice R A C King, placed upon the Seconded List.
C H S Vores, vice W D B Fenton, placed upon the Seconded List.
H T Hawkins, vice J W M Newton, placed upon the Seconded List.
E W Blunt, vice W H E Dobie, placed upon the Seconded List.
A L Molesworth, vice W A Urquhart, placed upon the Seconded List.
W L Brook-Smith vice H S Hudson, placed upon the Seconded List.
J M Stopford, vice H H Champion, placed upon the Seconded List.
W H B Morris, vice J A S Freeland, placed upon temporary half-pay.
R W E Carnegy, vice E F Dawson, deceased
J M Butt, vice R H S Baker, promoted.
C H Milward, vice N J Nugent, promoted.
F A L Powell, vice P H W Miles, promoted.
C D King, vice R Allsopp, promoted.
G W Rickman, vice L A McClintock, placed upon the Seconded List.
E S F Walker, vice W Tylden, placed upon the Seconded List.
D'Arcy B Preston, vice A B Purvis, placed upon the Seconded List.
A T Baker, vice D F Downing, placed upon the Seconded List.
W J Rogers, vice A J Bigge, promoted.
W M T Synge, vice F C Ord, promoted.
W E Kerrich, vice W J Tydd, promoted.
W H C Bolton, vice R G W Hepburne, promoted.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

703-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Penkorebai—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Prescot and W.
296-79—Tyabjee and S—Casseelal Meethalal vs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D—for pauper.
56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetaldass Samrathroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.
521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Lakdawala vs Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.
339-79—Khunderao M—Mariambibee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and others vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others.
594-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

77-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank vs Aspundiarjee Khodadad.
135-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank vs Bhickajee Rustomjee Yakilna—Ardesir and H.
141-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank vs Byramjee Cowasjee Shroff.
59-78—Ardesir and H—Hassumbhoy bin Syedna &c vs Tyebally Lookmanjee.
343-79—Jefferson, B and D—L A Wallace and another vs Chunduumull Nursingdas.
611-79—Shapurjee and T—Amerchund Lalljee vs Liliadhur Walljee.
80-80—Tyabjee and S—Ruttonsey Tharia vs Hajee Khalfan Ruttonsey—H W Rayne.
108-80—Macfarlane and G—The Albert Mills Company vs Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola.
129-80—Prescot and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Omer Jumsal and others—A F Turner.

MOTION.

3-80—Macfarlane and G—Goculdas Dwarkadass vs Gunchlal Halasroy and others—Jefferson, B and D.

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

162-80—Crawford and B—Sallas Mahmed Hajee Arbee and another vs Issack Hajee Sahiidina.
172-80—In person [a pauper]—Ashabeebee vs Bismillabeebee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

540-79—Chalk & W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anandrao Dinanath and another—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao P—Part heard.
494-79—Shapurjee and T—Motilal Hurgowandass vs Hemchund Futtehchund.
157-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Abdoola Abookhan vs Ameer Saheb Hajee Meya Kavel—Nanu and H.
170-80—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Naroodass Dayal and another vs Thucker Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford and B and in person.
175-80—Chalk and W—Hajee Cassim Joosub vs The Municipal Corporation—Settled.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

155-80—Macfarlane and G—Goolam Hoosain Alloo vs Nacoda Azum Hubib.
177-80—In person—Anroodin Abdool Lutiff vs Nuzerali Abdoolali.
188-80—Tobin and R—Jumnadass Tejpall vs. Jumnadass Ramnarayan.
194-80—Macfarlane and G—Benipursad Fuckirchund vs Sonel Soonderlal and another.
197-80—Remington, H, C and B—Lowjee Walljee and others vs Cajee Jetha and another.
199-80—Remington, H C and B—Nathoo Lalljee and others vs Ramjee Khatao and another—Muljee and B.
201-80—In person—Sha Tribhovandass Hurrivulubdass and others vs Becharlass Purbhoodass and another.
221-80—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others vs Veerchund Deepchund.
222-80—Hormusjee N Vakeel—Kanjee Bhimjee vs Khatao Raojee.
225-80—Remington, H C and B—Mowjee Soonderjee vs Framjee Hoosungjee.
226-80—Ardesir and H—Dinshaw Eduljee and another vs Heerjibhoy Burjorjee Vacha and another.
227-80—Ardesir and H—Dinshaw Eduljee and another vs Heerjibhoy Burjorjee Vacha.
152-80—In person—(a pauper)—Thucker Govinjee Lalljee vs Thucker Girdhur, Wagjee and others—Chalk and W—Part heard.

FOR JUDGMENT.

454-79—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S.

LONG CAUSES.

443-79—Nanu and H—Sadasew Bhasker Joshi vs Dhakubai and others—Khunderao M and in person—Part heard.
379-79—Janardhun G—Kesorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson, B and D.
668-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jemsetjee Perosbaw and another—M.H. Khan and in person.
711-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs Cullian Govind—In person.
564-78—Jefferson—B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·665
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	338
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	4·36
,, ,, ,, year	4·39

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

THE telegraph informs us that the news of the departure of Colonel Gordon Pasha for China has caused some disquietude at St. Petersburg. That was to be expected. We give in another column the account furnished by the *Times'* correspondent in the Russian capital of the preparations for war which were in progress in May. There can be no doubt that the Russian Government considered the position of affairs to be very serious. The preparations were on a large scale. General Todleben was taken into counsel as to the measures to be adopted, and orders were despatched to General Skobeleff which were generally believed to direct him to postpone the Merv expedition and to repair to Kuldja. The knowledge that such a man as Gordon Pasha has left India for Pekin may well have a disquieting effect in the midst of these preparations for war. But if it disposes the Russian ministers to reconsider the matter in dispute between Russia and China with a view to an amicable settlement, the gain every way will be great. There is no doubt that Russia has quietly appropriated a great deal of Chinese territory during the last twenty years, and of the only part which she solemnly promised to restore, she refuses to give up more than three-fifths. This is unwise when China is rapidly developing into a great military Power. The *Times* gives the following synopsis of the Chinese grievances against the Russians and their weight must be acknowledged even by a philo-Slave:—"The question between Russia and China is a much larger one than the mere Kuldja difficulty. That is only one, if the most pressing, phase of the problem how the relations of two great and warlike countries are to be conducted when they have a common frontier for thousands of miles, and when that frontier is not only in many places vague, but a permanent testimony to the triumphs of one state over the other. The Chinese not unnaturally resent the actual condition of their borders for that reason as well as for others. They see in the large garrison in Russian Manchuria a menace to their capital and their northern metropolis—Moukden—as well as a hidden danger with regard to Corea: nor are they better satisfied with the present state of things further west in Mongolia and Kobdo. The Kuldja difficulty has revived all these kindred matters; but it does not appear that its solution in favour of China would alone suffice to finally dispose of the complication that has arisen between the two Governments. The suspicions of China are fully aroused, and she seems to be quite determined not to rest until she is satisfied that she has little or nothing to fear on her northern and western frontiers." It may seem odd that the uncomfortable state of the Chinese frontier should be held by the Pekin Government to justify an attitude of vigilance with regard to Russia, but so it is, and if the Government of the Czar desires to avoid very serious complications it will listen to reason while there is yet time.

THE Earl of Beaconsfield is seventy-five years old and has often been declared by his adversaries to be conscious of failing powers, and desirous on that account to retire from political life and leave the leadership of the Conservative party to younger hands. But his speech to the leading Conservatives at Bridgewater House gives no support to these suppositions, which are evidently fathered by the wishes of those who entertain them. Even his enemies confess that his words are spirited and well calculated to counteract the despondency which is the natural result of a crushing defeat, and he expressly makes known his determination to remain at the head of the party for the present at any rate. It is a pity that an attempt was made to shroud the proceedings of the meeting in mystery. The only result of the exclusion of the reporters is that the exact words of the several speakers are not known to the public. The general effect of the speeches seems to be given with sufficient accuracy in the two accounts emanating from the Press Association. The meeting was eminently distinguished by the high rank of those present. The Earl of Beaconsfield spoke to an audience which included nine dukes, six marquises, and thirty earls, and, if the author of Lothair and the Young Duke is as enamoured of the high nobility as his novels tend to prove, his heart must have been much gladdened at the composition of the assembly. Among the number was the Earl of Carnarvon, who declared his renewed adhesion to the Conservative party, Mr. Hall who has cheered his party so much by his victory at Oxford, Sir Robert Peel glorying in his successful support of Mr. Hall against Sir William Harcourt, and in the anticipation of contesting Derby with like success for himself against the same adversary, and the member for the Wigton Burghs which have distinguished themselves by changing their minds and sending to London a representative who is now the only borough member hailing from the North of the Tweed, but is likely not to remain long a unique specimen of the Scotch Borough member now that Mr. Gladstone has turned against himself the votes of the very orthodox by sending a "Papist" to India. The late Premier's speech contrasts favourably with his letter to the Duke of Marlborough, being free from alliteration and catchwords and expressed in plain English. He does not show much rancour to his victorious opponents none of whom he mentions individually except Mr. Gladstone, expressing surprise that "after the repeated expression of his desire to retire from the heat of political controversy, he should have been prevailed upon to assume the position of Prime Minister and associate with it the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer." Certainly Mr. Gladstone has laid himself open to hostile criticism by the position he has assumed, not so much by returning to the front ranks of political warfare after expressing an inclination to retire, for he has shown that his strength has been renewed by his partial rest, as by engrossing two offices at a time when the great puzzle for the Liberal leaders was to satisfy the too numerous valid claims for admission into the new Cabinet. When the number of leading Liberals fit for official responsibility and Mr. Gladstone's own laments over his burden of three score years and ten are considered, it seems clear that for his own sake and for the sake of his party he would have acted more wisely had he been content to be First Lord of the Treasury and left the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to one of his followers. With this exception the Earl of Beaconsfield's speech shows no traces of bad temper. Having often himself been accused of indulging in pyrotechnic displays, he amusingly applies the same metaphor to his opponents. "The present Liberal Ministry is now," he says, "apparently a happy and united family. The lion has lain down with the lamb. Perversity has yielded to acknowledged mildness, the past is to be forgotten, and the future made brilliant by united display of Liberal and Radical fireworks." He attributes the overthrow of the Conservative party not to the unpopularity of the men or measures of the late Ministry, but to the desire of change which he prophecies will soon bring about a counterchange. It is rather surprising to find that want of organization is pointed to as being the weak point in the Conservative armour. Before the elections the Liberals were always insisting upon the fact that in 1874 the Conservative victory was due to great superiority in organization. As Peter the Great learnt to conquer the Swedes at the decisive battle of Pultowa by first suffering severe defeats at their hands, so the Liberals seem to have learnt from the victorious Conservatives how to subdue the Conservatives. In an appeal to the country the Opposition has always the advantage in several respects. The Ministerial party having been victorious in the last contest is likely to be careless from self-confidence and to neglect the very means by which they gained the victory. The Opposition party, on the contrary, is determined to remedy all the deficiencies to which their defeat may be attributed, and is full of the spirit of assailants which is always apt to be greater than that of those who are standing on their defence. Add to this the fact that the function of the Opposition is to criticise and to grumble, which is proverbially in unison with the inclinations of the British character, while the Ministerial party has to defend itself by praise of themselves and their measures to a nation that recognises among its hereditary wisdom the proverb that "self praise is no recommendation," and we seem to have sufficient explanation of the fact that appeals to the country nearly always end in a reversal of the last verdict of the constituencies. Lord Beaconsfied mentions another disadvantage under which an appealing Ministry labours. Their assailants are free to make all kinds of attacks, "which Ministers, being in a responsible position and being bound to consider their relations to foreign powers, are unable to answer in detail." Trusting to all these considerations which will tell against the Liberals in the next election, as they have now told against the Conservatives, he thinks "it would be unworthy of the Tory party to indulge in vain regrets because they have experienced a vicissitude of fortune, which, judged from the experience of the Government, the next election may probably convert into a signal triumph." The energy of his speech in Bridgewater House and his humorous criticism of the Queen's Speech on the following day certainly show no symptoms of failing powers, and it is satisfactory to have from his own mouth the assurance that he, like his great rival, has no intention of taking the advice of his too considerate enemies that he should without further delay seek repose after his long labours in the political arena. There is no man on the Conservative side capable of replacing him, and the fact of the Conservative party being for the moment at all events in a hopeless minority, renders it more desirable than ever that they should be well and vigorously led. The great Liberal leader himself acknowledges that it is necessary, even for the well-being of the Liberal party, that it should be confronted and kept on the alert by a vigilant and formidable Conservative Opposition.

PUBLIC attention has been lately very much attracted to the great improvements made in the ways of turning electricity to practical use for illuminating purposes. Everyone remembers the effect produced by the startling news of the supposed discoveries made by the *savant* of Menlo Park. Long discussions at once took place between the different scientific papers on the subject; one praising the incandescent light, the other finding with reason that this system was more costly than others. Indeed, Edison lights eight lamps of ten candles power each per horse power, giving a total of eighty candles per horse power. The diffused light produced by Gramme's machines is about one thousand six hundred candles per horse power. This leaves a large margin for improvements in incandescent lamps. It is only fair to say that Edison is not to be discouraged by so little, and his friends have taken care to inform us that he is pledged to improve his card-board carbons and to make the vacuum of his lamps perfect. Whatever may be the future of the electric light, a few remarks upon the different phases through which this invention has passed may be interesting to our readers. When Sir Humphrey Davy discovered the marvellous intensity of the electric spark flashing between two electrodes of carbon, he had made the first start towards the use of this powerful luminous agent. To produce the electric spark or electric current a large number of galvanic batteries were required. The cost was heavy, and the polarisation of the batteries soon diminished the intensity of the current. All these defects have been obviated by the direct application of mechanical power to produce electricity by means of magneto or dynamo electric machines. Without giving the description of these machines, suffice it to say that they are all based on the fundamental discoveries made by Œrstedt (1819), Ampêre (1820), Arago (1820), Faraday (1830). The law of induced currents produced by permanent or electro-magnets as applied to these machines, may be summed up thus:—An insulated conducting cable is made to revolve around magnets, or magnets are made to revolve around a conducting cable. Mechanical energy in these machines is transformed into electricity, giving a light with a loss of only 10 per cent. of the power applied. The cost of the light is reduced to a mere fraction of its original cost, and its application is now a complete success. It may be interesting to remember that the highly illuminating power of the electric light was first utilised for light-houses. In the year 1863 it was adapted to the lighthouse of Cape la Héve, near Havre. After a trial of two years it was extended to the second tower of the lighthouse. Many other lighthouses have been since lighted in the same manner. It was also applied some seven or eight years ago to sea-going steamers, the first practical application being made on board the trans-Atlantic steamer l'Amerique. With the use of a projector the light was visible at a distance of ten miles. With a view to light the upper sails only, leaving the lower sails in the dark, a conical reflector with the larger aperture turned upwards was used, and consequently the course followed by the steamer was at once seen by other vessels which steered accordingly. On land the electric light has been now used for ten years past in factories, dockyards, &c. It has, since the invention of Mr. Jablochkoff, been introduced on a large scale for lighting public streets, theatres, &c. The progress made during late years has been so rapid that this invention is now a financial success.

WE learn with great regret from Aden of the death within a week, of two officers at that station. Captain A. H. Harrison, senior captain of the 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, died on Tuesday, the 1st instant. The deceased officer had been ill for a few days with fever, but the attack was not a serious one, and his death on the 1st was sudden and unexpected. He was universally liked and respected in his regiment, and his death has cast a gloom over the whole station. On Sunday night, the 6th instant, at about 9 o'clock, Captain Gordon, 14th Regt. N. I., died of heat apoplexy very suddenly. He too had been ailing and was on the sick list, and was about to appear before a medical board with a view of going home to England sick, when he was seized with heat apoplexy and never rallied. He belonged to the General List of the Bombay Army, and served for a considerable time in political employment in Kattywar under Colonel Keating, V. C., who had a very high opinion of his talents, and he was very popular in his regiment. The untimely deaths of these two officers has caused a very painful impression in Aden. We understand that a private of the 6th Royals also succumbed to heat apoplexy on the 3rd instant. The general health of the troops at Aden, however, is stated to be excellent.

TELEGRAMS received last evening from Calcutta report that the new Loan has been all allotted to one Bank at over Rs. 103, and that since the allotment of the Loans have advanced to Rs. 97 and Rs. 105 for Fours and Four-and-a-half respectively.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

THE English, who till lately were famous only for hard work, are now a great holiday-making people, for scarcely a week passes in the fair season without the occurrence of one of those boat or horse race meetings or gatherings of volunteers which the railways and the newspapers have raised to the dignity of national festivals. The Derby Day, however, still keeps its supremacy as *the* holiday *par excellence*, though it is not now marked by the roughness and debauchery for which it used to be distinguished at times in which it was the only outlet for the indulgence of passions kept under restraint for the rest of the year. Englishmen are much more their own masters now, and among all classes education and the habit of travelling about in the leisure time which is so much more abundant than it used to be have checked the disposition to make the Epsom week in May the saturnalia of the London mob. The consequence is that, while the Derby attracts larger crowds than ever it did, it is not now made the pretext for unbounded licence and misrule. The crowd differs only in magnitude from that which you may see at Ascot or even at Goodwood. These latter race meetings used to be considered preserves of the aristocracy, while the Derby was emphatically the happy hunting ground of the democracy; but now-a-days all sorts of people go everywhere. The Prince of Wales began to set the example several years ago of taking his wife down to the Derby, and this example has been so quickly followed that on Wednesday last the Grand Stand was quite as radiant with bright dresses as I have ever seen it on an Oaks Day. On the other hand, there were on the opposite side of the course and along the slope of the hill curiously few carriage loads of those fair dames whom Byron has roughly classified as "convenient but immoral." The crowd of people all round the course was, I should say, greater than had ever been seen before. The sunshine had brought them out in swarms. I don't think so many went down by road, and I should not be inclined to envy those who did, for the prolonged drought had made the ground thick with dust which you could see a mile off enveloping the equipages in clouds as it was stirred up by the wheels. It saves much trouble to go by rail, and the trains are so numerous that there is no overcrowding. Living some way out of London, I started at 11 o'clock, went up to town, caught a train just starting for Epsom, and was on the Grand Stand before 12 o'clock. Leaving the Downs, again, soon after the Derby had been run, I was back in town by 5 o'clock. The day was intensely hot, the thermometer marking 87° in the shade, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson would have been speechless with indignation if he had seen the incessant rush of thirsty travellers into the refreshment rooms. Everybody seemed to be in good spirits except the bookmakers. The public had steadily backed the Duke of Westminster's horse all through the winter and spring, and they were rewarded for their constancy by seeing Bend Or win the race in splendid style by a head. I have never seen anything more exciting than the finish on Wednesday, for up to the middle of the Grand Stand it seemed as if Robert the Devil must win, and it is generally admitted that only the superb riding of Archer, the most fortunate jockey of the day, brought the favourite in a winner. I was standing on the slope in front of the Grand Stand, wedged in among a crowd but having the advantage of being able to see over the heads of most of them; and a bookmaker next me, a short man, was wild with delight when Robert the Devil passed in front of us with a clear lead, and would not believe me when I told him that Bend Or was gaining ground at every stride, and then that he had won the race. It is extraordinary what a number of the people who go to the Derby, even of those who have a good deal of money invested in it, know nothing of how the race goes till the numbers are put up, or even afterwards. I drove down to the railway station in company with three other men, who had come from the course, but who asked me if I had seen the race and could tell them anything about it! No victory could have been more popular than the Duke of Westminster's, and I doubt if any Derby ever gave such general satisfaction, or passed off in all respects so pleasantly.

On the evening of the Derby Day I had the pleasure of dining with the Directors of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate street, one of those city taverns at which you get a better dinner and more exquisite wines than can be supplied at even the best of the West End restaurants. Colonel French, the genial chairman of the company, took the chair at the dinner; the other Directors present were Mr. Hartridge, Mr. Wilde, and Lord Gart. Mr. T. W. Wood, the secretary, was unfortunately not well enough to come. There were about a dozen guests including Mr. Juland Danvers and Mr. Thompson of the India Office, Sir John Hawkshaw and his partner, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Kennedy, and four Bombay men, Sir Richard Temple, Colonel Hancock, Mr. Manning (late of the G. I. P. Railway), and myself. Several toasts were drunk in the course of the evening, and Sir R. Temple, in proposing the chairman's health, spoke in terms of warm praise of Mr. Mathew and the rest of the staff in Bombay, while Colonel Hancock bore pleasant testimony to the cordiality of the relations that had always existed between the representatives of the Government and the railway company. It was, altogether, a very enjoyable evening.

Sir Richard Temple is nominated one of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society for the ensuing year, and has promised to give one or two lectures for the Society. Lord Aberdare succeeds Lord Northbrook as President.

There has been a lull during the past two or three days in the political excitement which blazed forth on the second night of the Session when Mr. Bradlaugh's case was debated and which threatened on Monday evening to culminate in a Conservative victory. There can be no doubt that, if Mr. Gladstone had not discreetly given way by enlarging the reference to the special committee so as to leave it open to them to consider the special circumstances of Mr. Bradlaugh's case instead of reporting generally on the question whether there exist any precedents to justify the House in refusing to let a member take the oath when he is willing to do so, he would have been deserted by so large a body of his regular followers as to leave the Opposition masters of the field. For the feeling of indignation against Mr. Bradlaugh prevailing throughout the country, and particularly among the Nonconformists, is so violent as completely to override for the moment all considerations of political allegiance. In Scotland the electors are perfectly infuriated against Mr. Gladstone for this second proof of what he cares for their religious sentiments. They gave him the largest proportion of his majority, yet he first appoints a Roman Catholic to be Viceroy of India, and then wants to let an avowed atheist take his seat in the House of Commons. Why, Lord Beaconsfield never committed such crimes as these. I do not, for my own part, believe in the fairness of many of the charges made against Mr. Bradlaugh. I do not know him personally, but he has always borne the character of an honourable man; and there is no good reason for supposing that, if he took the oath of allegiance, he would not do his best to keep it. The worst thing he has done in his life is the publication by him of that loathsome book, "Fruits of Philosophy," which is an attempt to dispose of the over-population difficulty by debauching people's minds and inducing them to have recourse to practices which would give us in the end a nation of *crétins* and idiots. But Mr. Bradlaugh is a half educated man, who, like many of his class, is the victim of a diseased vanity. It is not because he is dishonest and immoral that he publishes such mischievous books; he only wishes to gratify a craving for notoriety by affecting strange opinions. The same feeling is apparent in his anxiety to blazon forth his atheism; and it is this vanity which led him to commit the mistake of writing to the news papers to say he thought the adjuration in the oath of allegiance, "so help me God!" was quite unmeaning, but still he would repeat the words rather than not take his seat. But for the bravado contained in this letter his enemies would have had no hold upon him. But of course all the sincere and many of the insincere Christians in the House seized at once upon Mr. Bradlaugh's admission that he laughed at the most solemn words of the oath, and asked with much force if it would not be an insult to the House for such a man to take the oath. Mr. Gladstone, as the leader of the House, ought to have taken this objection himself, but he apparently felt himself precluded from doing so because Mr. Adam, the Parliamentary manager of the Liberal party, had recommended Mr. Bradlaugh to the electors of Northampton. The Premier has, however, by his silence damaged himself greatly in the estimation of the country; and he is not out of the scrape yet, for the attempt to keep Mr. Bradlaugh from taking his seat will be renewed with better chances of success when the report of the Select Committee is presented to the House.

Another matter which has given the Ministry a good deal of trouble is the scandal created among the Radical wing of the Liberal party by the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to recall Sir Bartle Frere. These men hate Sir Bartle worse than they do Lord Lytton or even Lord Beaconsfield himself, because they regard him as the impersonation of the principle of Imperialism. They denounced him in the last Parliament and at the general election as if he were the vilest of criminals, and they are bitterly disappointed at finding that he is, after all, to remain in South Africa. Mr. Leonard Courtney, formerly the principal leader writer on the *Times*, and at present a greatly disappointed man, as his claim to high office was disregarded by Mr. Gladstone, led the attack on the Ministry last Friday night for their disregard of what he alleged to be the verdict of the country on Sir Bartle Frere; and so poor and unsatisfactory was the reply made by Mr. Grant Duff to this attack that Mr. Gladstone himself was compelled to intervene on Tuesday evening and try to soothe the malcontents by assuring them that Sir Bartle Frere could do no more mischief, as he is now only Governor of the Cape Colony and not Governor General of all Southern Africa. But Sir Bartle had notoriously been relegated to this position by Sir M. Hicks. Beach before the end of the Parliamentary Session of 1879; and yet the Radicals, aided by many members of the present Ministry, continued to rage furiously against him and to demand his recall. Mr. Gladstone, however, has always had a weakness for Sir Bartle, who, besides, is a favourite at Court; and he seems to feel himself strong enough not to give him up to his enemies. It is probable that, out of deference for Mr. Gladstone's wishes, Sir Wilfrid Lawson may cancel the memorial against Sir Bartle which is said to have already received the signatures of one hundred members of Parliament; but the wrath of Mr. Courtney and others as may be seen from the articles in the *Pall Mall*, will not be so easily assuaged, and they will lie in wait to take their revenge some day on Ministers who have, they think, betrayed them.

It cannot be said that the Ministry has accepted the Afghan policy of Lord Beaconsfield, for Lord Hartington has announced this week that our troops will be withdrawn as promptly as possible not only from Kabul, but also from Kandahar. But this intention may never be carried out. English policy in Afghanistan must necessarily be for some time to come the sport of circumstances; and it is a much easier thing for Abdul Rahman or Ayub Khan, or even for any petty Ghilzai chief, than it can be for the Secretary of State for India, to determine whether the British troops shall remain in or evacuate the country.

Meanwhile the Government has already begun to redeem its pledge of bestowing some attention on home politics instead of occupying itself exclusively with foreign or imperial affairs. The Burial Bill and the Bill for allowing tenants to kill ground game on the farms in their occupation are the main features of their modest programme for this Session. These Bills were introduced last night, and will probably be carried. All vexed questions, even that relating to the retention of the punishment of flogging in the army and navy, have been judiciously postponed for discussion next Session.

The *Times* of yesterday contains a very interesting account of the adoption of the telephone as a means for reporting late debates in Parliament. The Parliamentary reports in the papers have of late years become very unsatisfactory because of the early hour at which the morning journals must now go to press in order to catch the trains. The *Times* has now, with a spirit of enterprise that does it the greatest credit, laid down telephone wires along the Embankment connecting the House of Commons with the *Times* office, so that a reporter can save time by dictating his notes through the telephone to a compositor working a type-composing machine in the printing room, instead of having to transcribe them and send them to the office. Perhaps the next improvement will be to convey the orator's own words, as they are uttered, through a telephone, to the compositor, and thus do away with short-hand reporting altogether!

The long drought is causing a good deal of anxiety about the hay crop in England, the most valuable now left to our sorely tried farmers. Last year it was ruined by too much rain; this year it is suffering from excess of sunshine. Flowers, fruit trees, and vegetables, too, are all injured by the parching heat. The clouds pass over, without discharging more than a few drops of rain, and the barometer stands persistently at "set fair." J. M. M.

ASCOT RACES.

THE Gold Cup, value 1,000 sovs. given from the fund, with 200 sovs. for the second, and 100 sovs. for the third, added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each h. ft. About two miles and a half. 32 subscribers.

Mr F Gretton's ......b c Isonomy, by Sterling—Isola Bella, 5 years, 9st. 3lbs. ...T Cannon... 1
Lord Bradford's ......br c Chippendale, by Rococo—Adversity, 4 years, 8st. 10lbs. ...F Archer 2
Count F de Lagrange's... ...ch c Zut, by Flageolet—Regalia, 4 years, 8st. 10lbs. ...J Goater 3

The splendid son of Sterling has again proved, if further proof were wanting, that he is by far the finest specimen of a race horse now on the turf. His magnificent running at Manchester, just a month ago, when he carried to the fore an unprecedented weight, showed that he was still in form, and now for the second time he has done, what but two animals had previously accomplished, won the Ascot Gold Cup in successive years. Previously in 1847 and 1848, The Hero, and in 1858 and 1859 Fisherman, were as successful. Isonomy was bred at the Yardley Stud Farm, Birmingham, and at the annual yearling sale at Doncaster was sold for the small sum of 360 guineas to Mr. F. Gretton, his present owner. In 1877 he ran three times, making his first appearance in the Brighton Club Stakes, for which he was third to Ersilia and Preciosa. He won the Second Nursery at the Newmarket First October Meeting, defeating Telegram, Oasis and others, but at the Houghton meeting he was beaten a head by Beadman in a field of fifteen, Aurora, close up, being third. In 1878, as a three-year old, he was brought out but once, but then it was that he first established his fame. Starting with odds of 40 to 1 against him in the Cambridgeshire, and carrying 7st. 1lb. he beat Touchet, 4 yrs. 7st. 7lbs., La Merveille, 3 yrs. 6st. 3lbs., Hampton, 6 yrs. 9st-3lbs., and thirty-four others. Last year, when giving 8lbs. and two years to the Yankee Parole, he was defeated in the Newmarket handicap, but the owner of the latter subsequently declined Mr. Gretton's offer of a match for £5,000 a side on the same terms. At Ascot the son of Sterling won the Gold Vase, beating Silvio (the Derby and St. Leger winner of '77) and Castlereagh and two days afterwards he took the Gold Cup defeating Insulaire, Touchet, Jannette, Exmouth and Verneuil, five first class animals. At Goodwood he won the Gold Cup, defeating The Bear, Parole (to whom he now gave 10 lbs.), Touchet, Reefer, and Petar, and then he took the Brighton Cup from Paul's Cray, Drumhead and Monk. At York the Great Ebor Handicap fell to him, and at Doncaster he beat Jannette by a head for the Cup, Glendale and the Monk finishing behind the pair. The Cesarewitch Stakes was his last race, but the weight he was asked to carry, 9st. 10lbs., was too much for him, he failed to get a situation to Chippendale, to whom he was giving 2st. 5lbs., Westbourne, Dresden China, and others.

Chippendale is another horse who was purchased for a very small sum, but seems to run better each year. He was bred by Mr. T. Dawson who sold him, with the rest of his horses, at Middleham in July, 1876, together with his dam, Adversity, for 350 guineas to Lord Bradford, who still owns him. As a two-year old, the son of Rococo, did not run, and it was not until last spring that he made his first appearance on the turf. He began by defeating Palmbearer, Beddington and others in the Prince's Park Plate at Liverpool and then took the Epsom Summer Handicap from Ricotto, Ruidorroch, and four others. At Manchester, for the Cup, he could only get fifth, Lartington being returned the winner, but at Ascot he carried off the Derby Stakes by a neck from Gilderoy, and defeated Silvio, Lancastrian, and seven others in the Hardwicke Stakes. In the St. George's Stakes at Liverpool he was asked to carry top weight but failed; being unplaced to Robbie Burns (subsequently disqualified), Discord and two others, and he was equally unsuccessful in the Great Yorkshire Handicap won very easily by Dresden China. The Cesarewitch Stakes, in which he beat 26 animals, next fell to him, though the odds against him were 22 to 1, and three days afterwards he took Her Majesty's Plate of 300 guineas from Bay Archer, Jannette, and three others, but in a Free Handicap at the close for the season at head-quarters he, along with Rayon d'Or, the St. Leger winner, was defeated by Out of Bounds and Knight of Burghley, to whom they both gave weight.

Zut, bred and owned by the French Count who created such a sensation with Gladiateur in '65, has run with very fair success. As a two-year old he took part in five races, but his nearest approach to victory was when he ran a dead-heat with Lancastrian for a Post Sweepstakes at Newmarket Second October Meeting. Last year he saw the post in England and France no less than fourteen times, six times with success. He commenced by taking the Post Sweepstakes from Muley Edris, at Newmarket Craven Meeting, by a neck. Then at Paris he carried off the Prix du Nabob from Venice, Salteador and others, and a month later, at the same place, won the Poule D'Essai from Ismael and eight others. Returning to England he took part in the Two Thousand Guineas won by Charibert with Cadogan second and his stable companion and subsequent winner of the St. Leger, Rayon d'Or, third, but himself a long way behind. On his native soil at Chantilly he won the Prix du Jockey Club, or French Derby, but in our own Derby he was nowhere. At Paris he started favorite for the Grand Prix but failed to live, Nubienne being returned the winner, defeating Salteador by a neck, and in the Ascot Derby, won by Chippendale, he was equally unsuccessful. At Ascot, however, he took the Racing Stakes from Abbot of St. Mary's and Strathern, but in the St. Leger he was again amongst the unplaced lot. Back at Paris he turned the tables on Salteador in the Prix Royal Oak, but in the Select Stakes at Newmarket, won by Rayon d'Or, in the Newmarket Derby won by Westbourne, and in the Jockey Club cup, at the close of the season, won by Jannette, he failed to stay.

EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to show you the injustice of your observation in regard to Colonel Gordon's letter to "A Parsi." Seeing it was more explicit in part than his public explanation, and that the latter had been generally misunderstood, I sent the letter in question—which was not of a private character nor marked as such—to the *Times of India*. This because your contemporary seemed to me to have evinced more sympathy for Colonel Gordon's situation than did the *Gazette*. I sent the letter three days after receipt when I saw the newspapers busy discussing Colonel Gordon's resignation and his public explanation, in a far from friendly spirit. I sent it with the request that the more explicit part might, if the editor thought proper, go to vindicate his action to men; 2, that the recipient's name should not be mentioned on any account, and that if needed he might be referred to as "A Parsi."

You will now see that I had no other object in forwarding the letter than the writer's good; that I did not wish the letter to be printed in full. As for your contemporary, you will allow that he is quite competent to see the fitness of things.

Of your strictures I can say only this, that I did not expect these even from you. I have the happiness of knowing better men than you seem to give me credit for; but I have never inflicted their communications on you or your contemporary, though these would be infinitely more useful to your readers than many an erratic editorial. A PARSEE.

⁂ This "explanation" explains nothing. It simply admits the offence, which Colonel Gordon himself characterised as most impudent, and one calculated to render unsafe the civil acknowledgment of an apparently private and friendly communication. There was nothing in the position or the antecedents of this Parsee whipper snapper to warrant his obtruding his sympathy or his condolence upon Colonel Gordon at all.—ED. *B. G.*

THE WUDWAN COTTON MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letters of "Fair Dhollera" and "W." published in your issue of the 2nd instant, I beg to state that they have perhaps misunderstood the object with which my letter of the 21st ultimo was written, and such a misunderstanding may have led them to a misrepresentation of facts.

My object in writing the letter was to let the public know that there is an abundant supply of cotton produced in the Jhallawar Prant, and if the Bombay merchants come here to buy it, they would be able to get as much as they want.

If there were plenty of buyers instead of only one or two for ready cash, the present dealings in contracts would at once come to an end, or at least such speculation would be greatly reduced.

Again, there are no tangible grounds for the assumption that all the cotton brought here is sent forward in fulfilment of local and Bombay contracts only. In the absence of any buyers on the spot, there is a natural tendency for contracts to be made before hand; but it is also a fact that a great part of this cotton is sent to Bombay for sale by merchants on their own account. Numerous instances can be found of "Good" and "Fully Good Fair" lots being offered for sale, and if, as I have above stated, there were plenty of buyers here, they would be able to make good bargains; the only misfortune would be that with more buyers in the field "Fair Dhollera" would not perhaps be able to monopolise the trade as at present.

With regard to the question of fees levied upon cotton passing through this market, your correspondents have, I fear, intentionally omitted to mention the circumstances under which they are levied. Allow me therefore to state that the fee of 8 or 10 annas is levied in substitution of Rs. 6-4 per candy, previously levied by the Wudwan Durbar. This large reduction was made under a special treaty with the Durbar, with a view to giving every facility to the development of the trade. It is also to be noted that the fee covers all inspection charges.

But this question of fees and the cost of establishment was entirely foreign to the object of my letter, and "Fair Dhollera" might have well spared himself the trouble of giving vent to his feelings on the subject. I beg to repeat that my sole object is to let the Bombay merchants know that if they come here to buy, there is a wide field of business before them.

The competition that would thus naturally arise might perhaps be disagreeable and unpleasant to "Fair Dhollera" and "W."; and no wonder that they should like to let the public remain under the impression that no bids or offers for "Good and Fully Good Fair" could ever be made here for ready cash.

As regards the quality of cotton, any of your experienced but disinterested readers would be able to bear me out in the assertion that Jhallawar is the chief cotton-producing district in Kattywar, that it supplies most of the whole export trade from Bombay, and that the staple is seldom looked upon as of inferior quality.—I beg, &c.

DOSSABHAI NUSSERWANJEE,
Cotton Inspector.

Wudwan Station, June 11.

THE S. S. RAVENNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Ravenna, Commander George Lee, as mentioned in your to-day's issue, arrived in Bombay harbour at ,-30 o'clock last night, having left Aden at noon on the 8th instant. She left Suez at midnight of the 3rd and 4th and was detained at Aden for over six hours. The passage made between Suez and Bombay is, I believe, considerably the fastest on record. The Ravenna is a magnificent ship, with a very handsome saloon, beautifully fitted up. She is one of three, the names of the other two now nearly ready to come upon the list of the P. and O. fleet being the Rohilla and Rosetta. The Ravenna has been built by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton, Glasgow, and she is, indeed, in every respect "a thing of beauty." Her engines are perfect. She easily beat the Ancona between Southampton and Gibraltar, the latter being only able to boast for a few days of having achieved the swiftest passage between those ports. I cannot inform you by how many hours the Ravenna outstript all previous ships in making the passage between Suez and Bombay, but I have no doubt that Commander Lee will, with his usual urbanity, supply that detail if asked for.

The weather from Suez was hot,—very hot—hot enough to exasperate the meekest temperament, but it was something to know that the good ship was spinning along in fine style.

I am not sufficiently conversant with nautical phraseology to describe the Ravenna, but if you will take a boat and sail round her you will see she is a beauty; and if you will, as I strongly advise you to do for more reasons than one, take a passage home in her when opportunity offers, you will feel she is all that she looks.

This has been the trial trip of the Ravenna, so I beg you will allow me one word more. Like all P. and O. vessels the ship is most ably officered, but it would be hard to find a more zealous, able and pleasant commander and staff of officers than she has on board.

The table of the P. and O. Company is usually good; on the Ravenna the catering was exceptionally so.

Captain Lee's care and attention to his passengers was beyond all praise.

A PASSENGER.

P. S.—With reference to the six hours' detention in Aden, do agitate for the abolition of such an anachronism and barbarity. An anachronism in regard to the spirit of the age and a barbarity to all passengers in such awful heat as one experiences at Aden in the hottest months.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SKIRMISH AT MAIDAN.

KABUL, JUNE 14.

City reports say that a son of Muski Alam, the mulla, came to Maidan three days ago with five or six hundred men. The malliks and people of Maidan seeing so small a number asked them to go away, saying their presence would most likely cause a visit from the British, when the district would be fined and punished. Fighting ensued, and the Ghazis are said to have retired to Sheikhabad.

MIR BUTCHA.

About two thousand four hundred men, chiefly Mangal Wazirs, are reported to be collecting at Deh Pak, a place 18 *kos* from Kabul, in the direction of Maidan.

The Safed Khak Kotal, near Argundeh, is again held by a considerable number of robbers.

Six thousand Safis, Panjsheris and men from Negrao and Tagao are reported to have arrived at Karabagh, near Istalif, at the invitation of Mir Butcha who has asked their co-operation in the collection of Kohistan revenue which the people there decline to pay him, saying that if it is paid at all it should be to the representatives of the British. They accuse Mir Butcha of having appropriated to his own use the money he received for them. Mir Butcha is now at Farzeh with a small gathering, and reinforcements are proceeding thither.

KOHISTAN AFFAIRS.

There have been tribal disturbances in Kohistan lately, but of no great importance.

General Gough's Brigade marched for Kohdaman this morning where it will watch the action of the Safis. Its original destination was changed yesterday. A cavalry reconnaissance takes place to-morrow.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUSPICIOUS ATTITUDE OF ABDUL RAHMAN.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

Owing to the protracted negotiations with Abdul Rahman the tribes are growing restless and excited. The Safis have crossed the Panjsher river into Kohistan, and the northern Ghilzais between Kabul and Gandamak are again showing signs of excitement. City reports are that all this is due to Abdul Rahman's messages. The Sirdar is making every preparation for harassing us, if he does not come to terms soon.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

A traveller who arrived at Kabul from Tashkurgan had heard that the Russian troops from Samarkand had gone in the direction of Yarkand as the Chinese had attacked the Russian outposts and re-entered Russian territory. He heard the same story from Bokhara messengers who said that considerable uneasiness prevailed across the Oxus river. All the tribes were unsettled and desirous of rebelling against the Russians, but were without a leader.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE NEW RUPEE LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

An influential group of French financiers is introducing the new Rupee Loan at Paris.

COLONEL GORDON'S DEPARTURE FOR CHINA.

The departure of Colonel Gordon for China has proved disquieting at St. Petersburg.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
4-per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Silver	52¼

Departure—Harold.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 14.

CANNANORE, 5-7 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 55 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S. 3; thermometer 83·5; barometer 29·800. Fall of rain 28 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast and rainy; wind morning S. E., evening S. W.; thermometer 76-75; barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 1·45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-26 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 96; barometer 29·75.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. S. W. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 2 cents.

No. 5 Battery 8th Brigade, R. A., the Mountain Battery under orders for Kandahar, has been moved from Poona to Kirkee. In consequence of the withdrawal of such a large number of troops, on active service, the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, usually held at Poona in the month of September, will not take place this year.

THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Kandahar News*:—It becomes not the simple soldier to be hustled in his mind about politics, to care a blow whether Beaconsfield or Gladstone rules the roast. Yet not being entirely the machine it theoretically ought to be, the army has its little feelings, and as a body inclineth towards old "peace with honour." Some of the milder spirits however (no allusion to Commissariat rum) have got slightly demoralized by a year's residence at Kandahar (with its Ghazis and want of glory) and seem to me to have a secret yearning towards old "Peace at any price." Whether this weakness is general or not I cannot say; but it is only this morning I heard it actually proposed, that if Gladstone got us out of the country before next Christmas, we should subscribe and purchase the "People's tribute" of Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, and bonnet the old Woodman with it. "The People's tribute" on the "People's William" This from one calling himself "a soldier."

COLONEL GORDON placed the following memorandum in the hands of a friend in Bombay before his departure for China on Saturday last:—

It is my fixed desire to persuade the Chinese not to go to war with Russia, both in their own interests and in those of the world, and especially in those of England.

To me, it appears that the question in dispute cannot be of such vital import that arrangements could not be come to by concessions on both sides.

Whether I succeed, in being heard or not, is not in my hands. I protest, however, against being regarded as one who wishes for war in any country, still less in China.

In the event of war breaking out, I cannot answer how I could act for the present, but I should ardently desire a speedy peace.

Inclined as I am, with only a small degree of admiration for military exploits, I esteem it far greater honour to promote a peace, than to gain any paltry honours in a wretched war.

June 12. C. E. GORDON.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY is spoken of as the successor to Sir John Michel in the Irish command.

THE Governorship of Trinidad is about to become vacant by the return to England of Sir Henry Irving, K. C. M. G.

THE Peshawur and other frontier traders who accompanied the troops to Kabul are making preparations for returning to India.

THE *Standard* announces that Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister of India, is about to resign his post and return to England.

THE Chinese papers contradict on authority the report that any suspension of diplomatic relations had occurred between Portugal and China regarding the possession of Macao.

THE name of General Sir Charles Reid is mentioned as a likely successor of Sir Neville Chamberlain in the Madras command. Sir Charles has had long and wide Indian experience.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, previous to his departure from the Cape, invested Sir William Lanyon with full powers as Administrator of the Transvaal. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, although he has returned to the Cape, will occupy no official position.

"ATLAS" of the *World* is sorry to learn that the calm judgment given at the India Office of the prospects in Afghanistan is anything but reassuring, and that fifteen millions more will probably be the least cost of the military parade organised by Lord Lytton.

A REWARD of £200 will be given by the Admiralty to the first person who gives such information as may lead to any definite knowledge being obtained of the cause, or locality, of the loss of H. M. S. Atalanta, or who finds the first traces of any part of her hull or equipment.

THE proposed reduction of horse and field batteries of artillery in India has been abandoned for the present, so that the corresponding reduction of the same arm of the service in this country is no longer necessary. No change will now be made in the establishment of batteries in India.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., is once again on board his flagship, after a long compulsory stay at Bombay, while his ship was at Malta under repairs. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief embarked under a salute and with a guard of honour.

AT a meeting of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, held on the 19th and 20th inst., the undernamed gentlemen were admitted to the Fellowship of the College, viz., Dr. Samuel Henry Banks, Surgeon Major H. M. Bombay Army; and Dr. Henry Potter, Surgeon-Major H. M. Bengal Army.

A MEMORIAL to the Prime Minister praying that he would reconsider the decision which has been arrived at not to recall Sir Bartle Frere has been signed by a large number of members of the House of Commons. At a subsequent meeting of Liberal members, however, it was arranged that the memorial should not at present be proceeded with.

LAST year Brazil produced a monster crop of coffee, and anticipations for 1880-81 consider the approaching year's crop to be likely to prove even greater. The export of coffee from that country for 1880-81 is calculated at over 300,000 tons, which is seven times as much as Ceylon produces on the average. The outlook for Ceylon is, therefore, not cheerful.

SIR A. H. LAYARD has presented a note to the Porte, pointing out that the British Commissioner for the delimitation of the Turco-Persian frontier in the Khotour district has, for the last five weeks, been awaiting at Constantinople the appointment of his Turkish colleague. The note informs the Porte that should the latter not be appointed by June 1st the British Commissioner will return to England.

AN interesting volume of Indian fairy tales will be published shortly. It is remarkable as being the work of a girl of 13, a daughter of Mr. Whitley Stokes, of the Council of India. Miss Stokes has collected and translated these stories, most of which were told to her in Hindustani by her father's native servants. Mr. W. R. S. Ralston has written an introduction to the tales.

THE Lahore paper thinks it is highly probable that troops may have to be sent into Kohistan to prevent an outbreak in that quarter. The Safis of Tagao, to the number of several thousands, are already on their way to the district and if they are permitted to march through it unmolested, they will, to a certainty, cause mischief. It may have been the expectation of some such movement, which suggested the idea of despatching General Baker to Kohistan.

THE *World* says:—Various reasons have been assigned why Lord Dufferin did not go to India as Viceroy. The true reason is that he was never offered the post. Mr. Gladstone had prepared a list of four eligible candidates for the Viceregal office in this order—Mr. Goschen, Lord Ripon, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Dufferin. Mr. Goschen refused, Lord Ripon accepted; and thus Lord Dufferin had no chance of doing either.

BY invitation of the authorities at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S., recently delivered a lecture "On the Preservation of Health in India." The lecture was so thoroughly to the purpose that special request was made for its publication, for the general benefit of all persons interested in our Indian empire. It is now in the press, and will be issued in pamphlet form.

THE honour of being elected a member of Parliament is not to be obtained without an appeal to the pocket, even in pure days when bribery and corruption are supposed to be unknown. Some interesting figures are published in reference to the expenses of the various candidates at the recent election at Glasgow. It appears that the three Liberal candidates jointly have to pay some 3,500*l*; whilst the expenses of Sir James Bain, the Conservative, are nearly six thousand, and of Mr. Pearce fully five thousand pounds.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that the arrival in England of a survivor of the Kabul massacre has afforded touching reflections to those more intimately concerned. On the arrival of the British army in Kabul city, one of the first discoveries was that of Sir Louis Cavagnari's china-pug dog. Altogether adrift and unnoticed, his well-known pet had safely escaped the turbulent Afghans. It may be imagined that such a memento, at once recognized, was zealously cared for, and transmitted on the first opportunity to England. Unluckily, the evidence of this surviving eye-witness is a sealed book.

TIRED at last of bewildering technicalities, the General Assembly of Scotland has come to a division upon the simple issue whether Professor Robertson Smith should be deprived of his chair by a summary process, or simply admonished and left in possession of his chair. A majority decided amidst hearty cheering that Professor Robertson Smith should be left in possession of his chair. The significance of this decision is measured by the fact that Professor Smith's heresy consisted in the application of free historical criticism to the books of the Old Testament. The case has excited intense interest in Scotland and it is certainly not a little astonishing that the most popular man at this moment north of the Tweed should be a Professor of Hebrew who has boldly affirmed that Deuteronomy was not written by Moses.

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* states that "the Viceroy of Kansuh has memorialised the Throne, to the effect that, 'during the latter part of February and March he had been five times engaged with the Russian forces in Ili, and that on four occasions he had been successful; and, as a reason for these hostilities, it is represented that he pleads his conviction that China could not possibly ratify the treaty negotiated by Chung How.' In consequence of this action on his part, it is further stated that Li-Hung-Chang is concentrating troops at Tientsin. Much of this, however, appears to be founded on native gossip in Pekin, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as reliable. What is true is that preparations for war are going on steadily, continuously, and on a large scale in China, proving that the Government of Pekin has not much hope of—if it has any desire for—peace."

MR. ANDREW CHERMSIDE, "a recent traveller in Central Africa," has made public the fact that our missionaries at the station established near Lake Nyassa are in the habit of exhorting their native converts by means of this healthy whipthong. A sample of the instrument of torture in question consists of several thick thongs of hide, and is "more formidable than the navy 'cat o'-ninetails.'" It is stated that the subject is to undergo official investigation. Some very erroneous notions seem to exist as to the method of dealing with African natives. Some sensation has been excited in London by the exhibition in the House of Commons of a "cat," which has been used, it is alleged, by missionaries at a British station, near Lake Nyassa, for the purpose of flogging "refractory converts." This "cat" is said to be worse than that which was claimed as the special privilege of the navy last year.

"INDICUS," in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes as follows with reference to the proposed commission on Indian Finance:—It is stated in various quarters that the Government have fully resolved that the only effectual method of removing the confusion and uncertainty which for several years past have been getting worse and worse in the finances of India is the despatch to that country of a commission composed of two or three persons of competence and authority. I venture with all respect, as a person to whom the subject is by no means new, to suggest that no two or three persons can possibly accomplish effectually the vast undertaking placed in their hands. The confusion in the accounts and estimates of revenue and expenditure is bad enough and serious enough, but it is the least part of the problem. We have to find out without gloss or reserve how much revenue India can really bear one year with another—from what sources, in what modes, and at what time it can pay it, carefully distinguishing the several presidencies and territories; for we are dealing not with one country or people, but with fifty. We have also to find out what sort and extent of expenditure is indispensable for the mere peace and safety of the country. If these two inquiries can be settled, the form of accounts would not give rise to serious embarrassment. With most persons who have attended to Indian affairs there is a rapidly growing conviction that the policy of Imperial control commenced in 1858, with its supersession of local forces and separate presidencies and the like was fundamentally an error.

AT the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the subject of the recent appointments of Lord Ripon and Lord Kenmare was brought up by overture from the Presbytery of Edinburgh. Dr. Begg, who was received with cheers and hisses, moved—That the General Assembly, taking into consideration the appointment of Lord Ripon as Governor-General of India, and of Lord Kenmare as Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and the serious consequences that may result therefrom, resolve to present a respectful memorial to Her Majesty's Government, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, deprecating said appointments, and urging that they be cancelled. Both appointments, said Dr. Begg, were of a very dangerous kind. They all knew that Romanism was founded upon the general assumption that all power was given to Peter. Peter's successor in this world was the vicar of Jesus Christ, and accordingly every Romanist aimed at the universal subjection of the world to the system with which he was connected. They all knew, moreover, that recently that had been intensified by the declaration of the infallibility of the Pope and by the Syllabus. The result was that every Romanist was bound to give paramount obedience to the Pope on pain of salvation. In connection with Lord Ripon's appointment, Dr Begg commented on the peculiar position which the Governor-General of India occupied, and the unfavourable influence he might exert on Protestant missions in that country. He looked on this as a most dangerous appointment, and many of the most ardent supporters of the Prime Minister took, he said, the same view. For Lord Ripon had not only all the intensity of a Romanist, but of a pervert. He (Dr Begg) regretted that at the present moment the people of this country seemed to display to a large extent a profound apathy towards Popery; and probably they would not be awakened until they found the knife near their throats.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th instant:—Cohanim (s), from London; Henry Balckow, Bussorah; Duncarin, Moulmein; Pandiats, Mauritius. Yesterday:—Umballa (s), from Kurrachee; Cyprus, Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S.S. Nebo was hauled out of the Prince's Dock on Sunday last and the S.S. Britannia entered the dock on the same day.

TRESPASS.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Jeevun was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for trespassing in the G. I. P. Railway workshop premises at Parell without any reasonable excuse.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Julius Peterson, a seaman of the British ship Iris, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 12th instant:—Horses, 3 lame, 2 broken knees; bullocks, 12 lame, 25 sore necks and 1 emaciated. Total number of cases 43; amount of fines Rs. 100-8.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of May last, 500 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 425 were new admissions (including 2 indoor patients), of whom 335 were cured, 92 absented, and 73 are still under treatment. This includes 75 remaining from last month.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Hindoo burning ground, Sonapoor, on view of the body of a Hindoo boy, aged fourteen years, who died two hours after he had been bitten by a snake on that morning. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite."

ASSAULT.—Curreem Kadur was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting Ebrahim Mahomed. He was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 75 to keep the peace.—Moossa Sulliman was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting Ebrahim Kumal, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Jaffer Adamjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel and Rs. 4-8 in cash, the property of Hussain Adum. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Krishnee, woman, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing 12 annas in cash belonging to Rummee, woman. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALLEGED THEFT.—Hajee Catbran Moola Asruck reported to the police on Sunday last that a Mahomedan came up to him on Friday last and desired him to accompany him to his house as he was desirous of hearing the Koran read. Complainant agreed to go with the man, and as they were passing the Nagpada Tank, it was suggested to the Hajee that before reading the Koran he should bathe; he consented to do this. Complainant then undressed, leaving his clothing which contained Rs. 53 in cash and a Koran with this stranger while he went down into the tank to bathe. On his return he found that the stranger had decamped with all his property. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

LEVEE AT POONA.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued yesterday, notifies that His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, the 18th June, 1880, at 4 P. M.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their Cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the Council Hall on the occasion of the Levée.

Gentlemen having already been presented purposing to attend are requested to bring two Cards with their names legibly written on each: one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen not having been already presented wishing to attend the Levee are requested to send their Cards to the Military Secretary at least three days before the date of Levée.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving at Poona, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

Native Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levée, and who are not entitled to the Private Entree, will be good enough to send their names to the Military Secretary's Office, Ganesh Khind, not later than noon on Wednesday, the 16th June 1880.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress: European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock or Dress Coat, with White or Coloured Trousers, and White or Buff Waistcoat.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE following is the text of the coupon notification issued by the Secretary of State:—

"Application having been made to the Secretary of State for India in Council for the issue of loan certificates with coupons payable to bearer to any holders of the forthcoming rupee loan, who may prefer them to promissory notes, he hereby gives notice, in continuation of the advertisement of the 14th ultimo, that it is the intention of the Government of India to issue such loan certificates at the earliest possible date. As some delay may occur through the needful legislation in India before such loan certificates can be prepared, the Secretary of State cannot at present fix the exact date for their issue in exchange for the scrip. Applications made to the Bank of England for loan certificates with coupons payable to bearer will be forthwith transmitted to India, and the applicant on presenting at the Bank of England the scrip receipts fully paid up, may have them stamped with an acknowledgment that the holder is entitled to such loan certificates which will be advertised as being ready for exchange at the Bank of England on their arrival from India."

STRANGE MISMANAGEMENT.

A GUJERATEE weekly paper is responsible for the following:—Four weeks ago a strange occurrence took place in the harbour of Bombay which is remarkable for gross mismanagement. On a Saturday the Kurrachee and coast steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company was to take up passengers in the Prince's Dock and to start direct on the voyage. The third-class passengers for the steamer had to cool their heels from 9 a. m. till 12 o'clock noon in the open space at the dock, and yet the steamer sailed away without taking up many of the passengers who had paid for their ticket. The bell was rung before starting, but the interval was so short that about 100 passengers who had paid for their passages to Mangalore, Kutch, and Kurrachee were left behind to howl, supplicate, and grumble at their leisure. But the mismanagement did not end here. As the passengers ashore continued howling and praying, their noises mingled with the still greater uproar raised on board the steamer by those who had merely gone to see their friends and relations off or for the purpose of selling goods on board, but who were being carried away by the steamer against their wishes. Some of them were only hawkers of fruit and petty stores. The more painful part of the occurrence was that children got separated from their parents, wives from their husbands, sisters from their brothers and other relations who were to accompany and protect them during the voyage; and while some of them were left behind in the dock, others were whisked away by the steamer across the harbour. It is said that the steamer stopped for a short time at the Apollo Bunder to pick up the mails, but during that time only a few people were able to extricate themselves from the result of the previous gross mismanagement. Many were carried away to Kurrachee and enjoyed the voyage without paying for their passage. The agents of the steamer are Messrs. Macaulay and Co. (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.?) and we are glad to find that they have paid the passengers damages for the negligence of their servants. The passengers left behind had not only their passage money refunded, but received apologies with the assurance that only a mate of the steamer was responsible for all this mismanagement, and that the company have taken notice of his conduct.

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 9.—The barometer has risen slightly in Bengal and Orissa, and fallen in Burmah and over the whole of Western and Southern India, betokening an impending change. As yet, however, the changes are not great. North-westerly winds still prevail in Upper India and the Central Provinces; but the wind is south-westerly at Allahabad and Benares, and north-north-easterly at Lucknow. The strong wind blowing on the Bombay coast and Guzerat brings but little vapour; and the rain at Bombay, Goa, Belgaum, and Cochin in no case amounts to four-tenths. In Bengal there seems to be a partial break. Darjeeling, with 2½ inches, is the only station reporting heavy rain; but in Lower and Eastern Bengal the weather is cloudy, though the wind has gone down at the coast stations. Temperature is slightly lower in the Upper Provinces; but hot winds still prevail. Benares alone reports a dust-storm with slight rain.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

BAI MOTLIBAI, WIDOW *vs.* COLONEL NASSAU LEES AND MR. C. E. KANE.

THE plaintiff, the widow of Maneckjee Nowrojee Wadia, and mother of Mr. N. M. Wadia, has filed a suit against Colonel Nassau Lees, proprietor of the *Times of India*, and Mr. C. E. Kane, the manager, seeking for the abatement of certain nuisances alleged to arise from the working of the defendant's printing presses and machines in Parsee Bazaar Street close to her house. On the first May last, she obtained a rule *nisi* for an injunction to restrain the defendants from working their engines, presses, and machinery, and from hammering the types so as to be a cause of nuisance to the occupants of plaintiff's house; and further from allowing the smoke and sparks from the flue or chimney to escape and be blown into the plaintiff's dwelling-house. The rule *nisi* came on for argument yesterday, when the Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity said he appeared to show cause against the rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 1st May last. It was a suit filed by Motlibai to restrain the working by the *Times of India* of their presses and machinery, the premises of the *Times of India* being next door but one to the plaintiff's premises. After stating the nature of the rule *nisi* as mentioned above, the learned counsel said, before proceeding to read the affidavits, he would show a photograph of the premises to his Lordship in order to give an idea of the plaintiff's rooms and the rooms where the defendants carried on their business. The defendants' affidavits were, he regretted to say, a great many in number. They had been printed, and he would hand his Lordship a printed copy for convenience of reference. He would, in the first place, call attention to the affidavit of Mr. N. M. Wadia at page 30 of the printed book, which was entirely misleading and contained a *suppressio veri*. He says:—"The plaintiff's said house is a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and has always been used as such; and the rooms situated towards the north (south) of the plaintiff's said house are suitable for and have always been used as bed-rooms. The said bed rooms, previous to the defendants setting up the presses, engines, and machinery hereinafter complained of were quiet and secluded, and free from noise and nuisance of every description, and were specially so during the night. The plaintiff's house consists of a ground floor and three stories, and there are thirteen windows opening out of three rooms in the northern (southern) wall thereof." It should be stated that the bed rooms were further from the defendants' premises than other parts of the plaintiffs' buildings, and that there were only two rooms in all on the southern side, which were used as bed rooms, one on the third storey and the other on the first. The former was the bed-room of Mr. N. M. Wadia, and the latter that of the plaintiff Motlibai. That being the case, the learned counsel thought the court would be of opinion that certainly Mr. Wadia's affidavit showed signs of exaggeration, for it misled the court as to the number of bed-rooms in the house. The defendants' engines and presses were placed in a long row of rooms on the ground-floor to the west, where the chimney was fixed. The printing shed, as it might be called, was divided into three rooms. In the room on the western side were two engines and two presses for printing newspapers; in the middle room were some smaller presses, which were worked by the same engines on the west of the building; while in the third room in the eastermost portion were the hand presses. To the east of plaintiff's house was a house occupied by Messrs. Cooper and Co. The plaintiff's house itself was a high building to the north of the defendants' premises; and the two bed-room windows of Mr. N. M. Wadia were on the top to the extreme west of the building. The other bed-room used by Motlibai was on the first floor, and it was behind Messrs. Cooper's building; and that portion was a little further back from the plaintiff's building than the other portions of the same house. To the east was a narrow gully between Messrs. Cooper and Co.'s house and the plaintiff's. Now, the process of working in the *Times of India* was this. Only one engine worked at a time, and, as a matter of fact, only one could be worked at night, there being only one strap to keep up communication with the machinery. The engine at present working was on the southern side, that is, the side furthest from the plaintiff's house. As a rule, only one printing press was worked except on Fridays, when both were worked for the Overland Summary and the weekly *Times*; and two engines were worked on Fridays only, while one was worked five days in the week. On Saturday evenings there was no work. In the middle room there were some small presses which never worked in the night at all except under very special circumstances for the despatch of immediate work. In the third room were the hand-presses which were never worked at night except in cases of emergency. Now, the hand-presses were made a point of in the affidavit of Mr. N. M. Wadia. As a matter of fact, they were not used at the time when the plaintiff made a complaint; and secondly, these presses did not make any noise at all. The learned counsel had the largest hand-press brought to his chambers; and if his Lordship wished, it could be brought up before the court, when his Lordship would have auricular demonstration that the hand-press made no noise at all. It could scarcely be heard by one standing with his eyes closed even in the room where these hand-presses were worked. The printing presses for newspapers did make a noise; but it was not such as to be heard in the rooms where the plaintiff said it was. His Lordship could verify the fact by visiting the premises. Motlibai said she heard a shrill, metallic sound; but if she did hear any metallic sound, it certainly did not proceed from anything sonorous on the defendants' premises, but it might be from the nose of Mr. N. M. Wadia, her own son! (Laughter.) Another noise complained of was what she called hammering the types, that is, coining and planing as it was technically called. After the types were placed in iron frames by the compositors, it was necessary to tighten the frames in order that no types might fall out; and to do this, pieces of wood were knocked in by a wooden mallet. This, however, did not take place in the printing shed; it was done in the defendants' main building. The hammering took place in a room quite at the other end from the building of the plaintiff, the wall of the room being about 35 feet farther away than the wall of the defendants' main building. Messrs. Cooper and Co.'s house was between Motlibai's room and the defendants' premises; and the sound had to pass through two or three walls; it had to cross several rooms and the gallery; it had to cross the broad road between the main building and the printing shed; then the printing shed itself; and next the gully between the two houses. As a matter of fact, however, not the slightest sound of the hammering could be heard in the plaintiff's house. Some of the plaintiff's witnesses said that they heard it though it was difficult to account for it. The discussion between the parties commenced as long ago as the 1st January 1880; and it might be proved that the defendants were anxious to do harm to nobody. In Church Gate Street, next to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's house on oneside and another house on the other, the defendants carried on their business for twenty years without any complaint from anybody. They were anxious in the present premises not to molest the old lady who, like most old ladies, was, however, extremely unreasonable. One of their engineers, Mr. Gostling, suggested that the openings in the printing shed might be bricked up, and although they were on the furthest side of the plaintiff's house, they had been bricked up. Close to the ground openings, about two feet in diameter, had been made for the purposes of ventilation, so that the printing shed was, as it were, hermetically sealed. Between the door-way of the middle-room and the engines, there was a thick screen of tarpaulin, and the noise was entirely confined to the printing shed. Defendants again went to the expense of putting a stone roof upon the room where the engines and presses were at work. When the plaintiff's witnesses said they heard a noise, it must have been because the roof of the printing shed was off for the purpose of making a stone roof. To show his Lordship how reasonable the plaintiff was, the learned gentleman would mention that she complained that defendants had not roofed over the whole building with stone, that is, even that portion where no work was going on at night. They had therefore done enough entirely roofing over with stone the rooms where the presses and the engines were at work without roofing over that portion where the hand-presses stood. It was clear, then, that plaintiff would not be satisfied, notwithstanding all the defendants' anxiety to make her comfortable, with anything but the removal of their premises; and they regretted having done what they had done, as they found the old lady was so extremely unreasonable. They had taken a twenty years' lease of their present premises for Rs. 850 a month, and they would be put to serious loss if an interlocutory injunction were to issue. While the affidavits made on behalf of the defendants were numerous, those on the other side were very meagre as must be the case under the circumstances. Mr. Poutz, assistant to Messrs. Lockhart and Co., who lived in Sassoon House, and Mr. William Watson, who lived in Victoria Buildings, were both gentlemen living nearer the hammering-room than the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity begged his Lordship would come and see the defendants' premises when the printing presses were in full swing. This was a disgraceful case seldom brought before the court, because there was absolutely no noise heard in the rooms of the plaintiff. The witnesses described the sound as of a distant murmur of the sea or of water trickling; and if one stretched his body out of the windows of the room, then only could he hear a slight noise like the gentle escape of steam from a pipe. The plaintiff had the audacity to insinuate that Mr. Kane had caused the engines to work in a different manner from what they are always worked in. The engines were working in the ordinary way when the plaintiff's witnesses did not hear any sound from the plaintiff's premises, when the clerk of Mr. J. C. Cama and Mr. N. M. Wadia said that some fraud must have been committed. Luckily, one of the witnesses was Mr. Claridge, who has a practical knowledge of printing, being proprietor of the Caxton Printing Works, who was sent specially to see whether the engines were worked in the ordinary manner, and who saw that they did. The insinuation was, therefore, entirely groundless. Mr. Claridge, being a practical printer, was a very valuable witness. They had requested Mr. Wadia and the attorney's clerk to go down into the printing shed when the presses were at full swing, while defendants' people remained in the plaintiff's room, to see whether the engines were not working in the usual way. They refused to go; and Mr. Wadia gave no explanation whatever why he did not go except that he said he did not know why he did not hear the noise that day, the fact being that there was no noise to be heard any day. It was a well-known fact when the engines were at work, that the engineer could not increase or diminish the noise. In this case, the engine performed revolutions sufficient to turn out 850 copies per hour. That was the highest rate at which the engines could safely be worked. If one were to raise the speed, he would run the risk of breaking the machines; but increase or decrease of speed would not effect the noise. If they made no noise on the day the witnesses went to look into the matter, why should defendants make a noise on other days? They were anxious to settle the dispute amicably and wanted to obviate any cause of complaint on the plaintiff's part; and they did their best to avoid going to court. It seemed that her object was to get the *Times of India* premises removed altogether from her neighbourhood, as she did not like a brilliantly lighted building close to her house, and she did not like a large number of men working there. She had therefore set up this false case of a nuisance. Her house might not be now so desirable a dwelling place as it was when the *Times of India* was not there; but mere depreciation of the value of the house would not entitle her to relief as if it were a nuisance. Now, out of all the members of the family, only two dared make an affidavit, that is, Mr. Wadia and his mother, Motlibai, and she did not do so until she was forced to make an affidavit in reply. It was a very important point; in fact the only affidavit in the first instance was made by Mr. Wadia alone. Perhaps they thought that, in getting an injunction, they might be secure in future from the noise said to be made by the defendants. The court never grants an injunction, on the principle that one would do no harm in future if the harm is not actually committed at the time. Now upon the affidavits on the defendants' side, they had proved that there was no such noise as was complained of by the plaintiff; and the learned counsel's argument rested upon the fact that they had proved that there was no noise to be complained of. If it was doubtful that defendants had done the injury complained of, the matter would turn on the question of comparative convenience or inconvenience to the parties; or in other words, whether it would be more convenient that the defendnts should be forced to remove their machinery and plant from that part of the building which was suitable to that which was unsuitable for receiving them; or whether Motlibai and her son ought not to take their beds to some other portion of their commodious and extensive dwelling-house. If the defendants removed their plant, they might have to put a stop to the publication of the paper for some days, which would do them great injury.

The judge suggested that, in order to save public time, the motion might stand over, and the hearing of the suit be accelerated.

Mr. Inverarity said he was quite willing that this course should be adopted. He was only anxious that no interlocutory injunction should be granted. He submitted that when the whole of the affidavits had been gone through, the question would simply be one of convenience or inconvenience. Pending the hearing, the defendants would be a great deal more damnified by the removal of their premises than the plaintiff would be by the removal of her residence. It would be absurd to say that the plaintiff would be injured by the refusal of an injunction until the hearing.

Mr. Latham said he quite agreed with what had fallen from the court, that the motion should stand over and the hearing be accelerated.

Mr. Inverarity was given leave to file a written statement in about a fortnight; and Mr. Latham to amend the plaint by substituting the word southern for northern as to the relative position of the defendants' premises. The case is to be set down on the board on a day to be agreed upon by the solicitors. Costs to be costs in the cause.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JUNE 14.

(Before Mr. SPENCER.)

ACTION ON A COTTON CONTRACT.

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF VS. PEEL, CASSELS AND CO.

THIS was the suit brought to recover Rs. 250-3-4 damages laid by the plaintiff on account of defendants' refusal to take delivery of 50 bales press-packed cotton. A contract was entered into for the delivery of 50 bales good press-packed cotton which, the plaintiffs assert, were delivered in execution of the contract. The defendants refused to take delivery of the cotton, as they contend that delivery was not made in terms of the contract. The plaintiff sold the cotton by public auction and the suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 250-3-4, being the loss sustained.

There appears to be some difficulty in arriving at the true meaning of the contract which was made in Gujarati. The plaintiff asserts the meaning of the contract is that if on examination the quality of the cotton be found equal to the sort contracted for the taking delivery of same is obligatory. As is the custom of the trade that if three or four of the press-packed bales be opened and if the quality be approved the bulk of the cotton to be accepted. On the other hand, the defendants assert that they contracted for a quantity of cotton to be press-packed by the plaintiffs in 50 bales subject to their having approved of the entire quantity before press-packing. The court decided to have the contract translated and accordingly judgment was reserved.

JOURNAL OF THE AFGHAN WAR OF 1842.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE ARMY MOVES FORWARD TO GUNDAMUCK.

WE find that Captains Troup and Lawrence, two of the prisoners, are now in camp, treating. Two privates of the 44th Foot have been given up by some chief.

We have just received a small supply of wines and spirits from Peshawur, which are most acceptable, as we have had nothing but a ration of rum for a long time. We all carry to mess a soda water bottle covered with leather, which contains our allowance of grog.

Mr. Arratoon, a merchant, is now in camp, selling supplies at fabulous prices; brandy at 70 rupees, beer at 48 rupees a dozen, &c.

I purchased from him a glass tumbler, as a great luxury, as I had not had a glass to drink out of since I crossed the Sutlege, six months ago!

On the 8th, General Sale's brigade moved out to Futteahbad, on the road to Kabul. The 13th regiment lost four men on the first day's march, and twenty went into hospital.

On the 14th, the 3rd Light Dragoons marched out to Futteahbad.

Our camp life is very montonous, but we manage to exist, although we have now about eighty men in hospital from fever and dysentery, and several officers are ill.

A writer in the Agra Ukhbar, signing himself "Triglyph," has created quite a sensation by his writings and criticisms on the conduct of the war. The officers of all the regiments were assembled by their respect commanding officers, and informed that Sir Jasper Nicholls the Commander-in-chief, is greatly enraged with Messrs. Triglyph and Senex, and that he will play the dence with them—if he can catch them. This created much amusement.

We have grapes, and very good grapes, in abundance now, but we are obliged to be very careful about eating too many, as fruit causes diarrhœa, which is very prevalent in camp.

Captain Fenwick, of the 13th, who has been in Afghanistan for a long time, tells us that September is a cool month in this part of the world, so that we are nearly done with the hot weather.

18th August.—The great news of the day is, that an advance on Kabul is really and positively decided upon; and that it is to take place immediately.

This is great news for us all, and we are in great spirits; as having come so far, it would be heartbreaking having to go back without seeing Kabul and leaving our mark.

General Nott is also to advance with a part of his army from Kandahar, and meet us at Kabul. Our army is to be at Kabul on the 15th September, and they say we are to be back at Jellalabad about the 15th October.

We are to march as light as possible, so small pall tents and two in a tent are the order of the day. Captain Young and myself take my tent, as it is a good strong one, between us; and, as we have plenty of private carriage, we ought to do well.

The 2nd brigade with head-quarters and staff marched for Gundamuck on the 20th. Her Majesty's 9th Foot had Sepoy palls served out to them in lieu of their large tents, to economise carriage.

The 6th and 53rd regiments of Native Infantry and two squadrons of 10th Light Cavalry are in orders to remain behind to garrison Jellalabad. All sick soldiers are to be left in garrison also.

22nd August.—We are all on the move to-day; our brigade marches to-morrow. Nothing going on but tent striking and taking off the upper flies, to make them lighter and more portable. Many are being sent into the fort with baggage of every description. Every one is buying sacks of grain for their cattle, and fitting camel saddles. Lieutenant Bourke is to remain in charge of our sick. Lieutenant Roach, 3rd Dragoons, Lieutenant Shelton, 9th, and Lieutenant Speedy, 13th regiment, remain with their sick.

Marshall, Willes, and Plasket all have fevers, and we will all be delighted to get out of this abominable hole into pure air again.

August is the most unhealthy part of the year in this valley, and why we were not moved up to the high lands of Gundamuck long ago we cannot make out. At Gundamuck we would have been encamped in a fine climate, about 4,500 feet above the sea level, and been much nearer Kabul itself, to make a dash at it when required.

We hear that Ukhbar Khan, the son of King Dost Mahomed, who commands the Affghan forces, has issued a proclamation, calling upon all good Mussulmans to rise and arm in the cause of their country, and to annihilate the Feringees? They will find this rather a toughish job this time, I calculate.

On the 23rd we marched with our brigade to Char Baug, only four miles, the road stony and dusty; the morning cool, but day exceedingly hot. A lot of our camels were pounced upon to-day, when out grazing, by the enemy; but recovered by a party of Native Cavalry and riflemen, after a fight, in which they killed a few of the Affghans.

On the 24th we moved to Sooltanpore, and on the 25th to Futteahabad. Here we found the 1st brigade of Infantry, and Cavalry brigade. We hear that General Pollock with 2nd brigade has had a good fight at Mammoo-Khail, four miles from Gundamuck, with a body of the enemy, detached by Akhbar Khan to hold the place, which was just under some hills. Our people drove them out of the fort and into the mountains, and burnt the place. Several officers, were wounded in the action, amongst others, Major Huyshe, 26th Native Infantry, and Captain Edmonds, 9th Foot.

The report is, that one of the sepoy regiments did not behave well fight, and covered themselves with anything but glory. There is little use, disguising the fact, though people try to ignore it as much as possible; our native troops do not like coming to close quarters with the Affghans. From all I hear, the fighting qualities of the sepoys are very uncertain; sometimes they fight well, at others badly; in fact, they are not to be throughly depended on.

It is our policy, of course, to cry them up, and to persuade people that they are first-rate troops in the field. For war against Asiatics, they ought, with the advantage of English officers and English discipline, to be able to beat any army in India, single-handed, without the assistance of British troops at all. But it is not so, for in every Indian battle the English soldiers are obliged to do all the hard fighting, and to bear the brunt of the battle.

If the sepoys are such good troops as their officers wish to persuade us, and try to persuade themselves, why are they not made to do more of the actual fighting? Our soldiers are so much more valuable, they ought to be held in reserve; and backed by us, the sepoys ought to be able to walk over any Asiatic troops opposed to them.

Captain Marshall, of the 31st, died last night of fever, and was buried in his tent during the day. We have seven officers on the sick list with fevers just now.

We remained halted at Futteahbad for a week, while the big-wigs were completing their arrangements for the advance, and negotiating with the enemy for delivering up the prisoners.

We outsider are, of course, in the dark, though rumours of all kinds fly through the camp all day.

During this halt we suffered a great deal from the heat, as our men are all in sepoy palls, which are dreadfully hot after their large Bengal tents.

Colonel Bolton, Captain Willes, Lieutenants Brooke, Plasket, Sayers, and Pollard are all down with fever.

This halt seems very injudicious, and we never expected to be kept here having our brains scorched, but thought that we were to push on like mad for Kabul; but I believe General Pollock's movements are greatly hampered for want of carriage, to carry on a sufficient supply of grain and provisions.

The 13th Light Infantry are near us; they are first-rate fellows, and we see a great deal of them.

On 2nd September, the first brigade marched to Gundamuck; and we hear that Futteh Jung, a son of Shah Soojah, has arrived in camp. He was obliged to bolt from Kabul at last.

On 4th September our brigade marched onwards to Neemla, seven miles; Captain Alexander's troop Horse Artillery and 1st Light Cavalry being attached to us.

At Neemla are some fine gardens with a building in the centre; the rows of cypress and plane trees planted alternately were very fine and beautiful.

On the 5th we advanced to Gundamuck, and encamped two miles in advance of the other brigades. A little farther on is the bridge of Sufaed Sung (white stone) over a small stream.

The country is tolerably open about here, and as this table land is about 4,600 ft. above the sea, the change of temperature is very great, the mornings being now quite cool, and the days quite pleasant!

It was near the now famous Gundamuck, a mile farther on the road, that the last stand was made by the 44th Foot, and the remains of General Elphinstone's army, who were here utterly destroyed and cut to pieces after a tremendous struggle. Captain Souter and seven soldiers were the only survivors! and they were taken prisoners. When Captain Souter was taken, he had one of the colours of his regiment, which he had taken off the colour-staff, wrapped round his body, as several officers and serjeants had been killed in carrying it. Captain Souter was taken to the house of the Affghan who saved him, and while he was living with the family, it was soon found out that he wore a splendid silk under-garment, embroidered with gold which the women of the family insisted on having; but Souter told them it was a magic garment given him by his mother. The ladies, however, compromised matters by insisting on taking off all the gold letters and embroidery, which recorded the former services of the 44th regiment, and Souter was allowed to retain the silk colour, which he actually brought back with him when he was released months afterwards.

We have cavalry videttes out, and the enemy have a cavalry piquet on the Kabul road, and report says that all the passes are manned and protected with Sungahs and artillery, so there will be broken heads before long.

The following is a list of the officers of the 44th regiment who were killed at Kabul, and during the disastrous retreat of General Elphinstone's army.

Eighteen officers were killed in the last three days.

Captain Swayne,	killed at Old Fort,	Nov. 3, 1841.
Captain Robinson,	,, ,,	Nov. 4, 1841.
Lieutenant Raban,	,, ,,	Nov. 6, 1841.
Lieut.-Colonel Mackrell,	,, Bucka-bassie Fort	Jan. 10, 1842.
Captain McCrea,	,, ,,	Jan. 10, 1842.
Major Scott,	,, Tazeen Pass,	Jan. 10, 1842.
Captain Leighton,	,, ,,	Jan. 10, 1842.
Captain Dodgin,	,, ,,	Jan. 10, 1842.
Lieutenant White,	,, ,,	Jan. 10, 1842.
Lieutenant Wade,	,, Jugdulluck,	Jan. 12, 1842.
Lieutenant Fortye,	,, ,,	Jan. 12, 1842.
Qt.-Master Hallahan,	,, ,,	Jan. 12, 1842.
Surgeon Harcourt,	,, ,,	Jan. 12, 1842.
Lieutenant Cadett,	killed at Soorkab Bridge	Jan. 12, 1842.
Captain Collins,	,, Gundamuck,	Jan. 13, 1842.
Lieutenant Hogg,	,, ,,	Jan. 13, 1842.
Lieut. Cumberland,	,, ,,	Jan. 13, 1842.
Lieutenant Swinton,	,, ,,	Jan. 13, 1842.
Assist.-Surg. Balfour,	,, ,,	Jan. 13, 1842.
Assist.-Surg. Primrose,	,, ,,	Jan. 13, 1842.
Ensign Gray,	,, ,,	Jan. 13, 1842.

Colonel Shelton was given up as a hostage at Jugdulluck, Lieutenant Evans remained at Kabul in charge of the sick. Lieutenant Souter was taken prisoner at the last stand at Gundamuck, on 13th January.

(*To be continued.*)

THE IMPENDING RUSSO-CHINESE WAR.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 22.

THE Russian Government seems to be making every preparation in view of the possibility of a rupture with China. Very large orders for various kinds of war material have been given to all the Government contractors, especially by the Artillery Department, and great activity prevails at Constadt and at other ports in getting ready the second squadron of vessels destined for the coast of Eastern Siberia. The manufacture of torpedoes to be despatched to Vladivostock on vessels of the Volunteer Fleet is also being much accelerated. A special Council of War was held here last week, at which General Todleben was present, and it is believed that the question of how to meet the Chinese in case the renewal of diplomatic negotiations should fail to settle the Kuldja difficulty was the principal, if not the only, subject of discussion. The decision arrived at is sufficiently indicated by the order of about 30,000 men from the Caucasus and Turkestan to the Kuldja and Amoor districts of the Chinese frontier. The officers who have been spoken of as likely to take command on the Chinese frontier are Generals Skobeleff, Imeritinsky, and Todleben. On Sunday last an officer was sent off post-haste from St. Petersburg with very important instructions to General Skobeleff, who, according to the latest advices, must have already arrived on the Trans-Caspian coast. It is, of course, not known what these instructions are, but the opinion generally is that the Tekke expedition is to be postponed and General Skobeleff recalled to exercise his abilities in the district of Kuldja, the region where he laid the first stone of his brilliant reputation. If this turn out to be true, a sufficient number of troops, it is to be presumed, will have to be left in the Trans-Caspian country to keep the Tekkes at bay. Your readers will probably have noticed the formation of a considerable force of troops in Eastern Siberia, consisting of a brigade of Chasseurs and Cossacks, and this is, no doubt, in response to the key-note of preparation which has been struck. As far as my information goes, it has been decided to act mostly on the defensive, a course which, all things considered, would be the safest for the Russians in the event of war. With this intention, the Russian fleet would not blockade any of the Chinese ports where trade with Europe is carried on, but would confine itself chiefly to the waters between Japan and the coast of the Trans-Amoor district, and thus prevent Japan, if she should have any such intention, from interfering in the quarrel of the side of China.

LORD RIPON IN EGYPT.

(*From the Times Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.

A ROYAL salute of 21 guns made the windows of Alexandria rattle this morning. The ships in the harbour were all gaily dressed in the brightest bunting, and the street leading to the port was crowded with curious natives. The Marquis of Ripon and his suite, who arrived by the Brindisi mail, *en route* for India, were the cause of the excitement. Egypt and her people are always keenly interested in India as a Mahomedan country, and have an immense idea of the importance of its ruler, who "governs," as a native said to me this morning, "just 50 times as many people as the Khedive does." Mixed with this abstract admiration of the greatness of India is, no doubt, the feeling of many Egyptians that the same rule may some day be planted on the banks of the Nile. So it was natural that every honour should be paid to the new Viceroy. The Khedive sent a special envoy with complimentary greetings, the Minister of Marine and the Governor of Alexandria called upon him, the Viceregal barge, with its 18 oarsmen all clad in scarlet, was put at his disposal, and he went about the harbour with the magnificence of Cleopatra. One of the companions of the Marquis, his secretary, Colonel Gordon, was the object of almost equal attention, and it was a true pleasure to his Egyptian friend to see him in so much better health. When one thought of his great African work unfinished and already falling to pieces, one could not help grudging him to India. The Viceregal party only stayed a couple of hours. A round of return visits, a glimpse at Cleopatra's Needle being ignominiously thrust into the hold of a merchantman bound for New York, a drive through the town to the station, where a special train for Suez awaited them, and so ended the Egyptian episode in their Indian journey.

BRITISH ELECTORS AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

LORD CRANMORE and Browne and the British Reformation Society evidently do not understand, in the smallest degree, how far the spirit of the Catholic Emancipation Act and of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act has possessed itself of the minds of their countrymen, and moulded their convictions, since these Acts were passed. Indeed, the protest which they presented to the Prime Minister against the appointment of Lord Ripon to be Viceroy of India, and of Lord Kenmare to be Lord Chamberlain, on the ground that these two Peers are Roman Catholics, goes so far as to note with approval that not a single British constituency has returned a Roman Catholic to Parliament, and to infer from that fact that the equal employment of Roman Catholics and of Protestants by the British Government, so far as their official services are deemed equally useful, is "in direct opposition" to the electors' views. We only hope that the British Reformation Society are profoundly mistaken. We are very sure of this, that if the cry of religious equality, of which we have heard so much lately, is founded in justice, they ought to be mistaken. If the Lord-Advocate's defeat in the Wigtown Burghs is not due to Lord Ripon's and Lord Kenmare's appointments, a good many Scotchmen are much belied. More than one of the Free-Church Presbyteries have openly protested, we believe, against Lord Ripon's appointment; and there can be little doubt that a good many votes were lost in the Wigtown Burghs through the horror which those Roman Catholic appointments caused. Now, if either Lord Kenmare's or Lord Ripon's usefulness were prejudicially affected by his religion, we should have nothing to say. But every one knows that it is not so. Lord Ripon has been chosen by a Prime Minister who has what seems to us even a too violent prejudice against the Papal organisation,—too violent, we mean because, in our opinion, he assigns to it a much greater warping-power over individual and national conduct than it really has. But however this may be, we may be quite sure that Mr. Gladstone did not choose Lord Ripon the rather for his being a Roman Catholic, any more than Lord Ripon chose Gordon Pasha as his private secretary the rather for his being a Puritan. On the contrary, Mr. Gladstone would have chosen Lord Ripon with a much lighter heart, had Lord Ripon remained attached to the Church of England. Nor, as we have previously pointed out, does Lord Ripon's creed in the smallest degree interfere with his acceptability to a people of Mahommedans and Hindoos, who probably regard all forms of Christianity with equal indifference. Still less does it interfere with his authority over the Anglo-Indian Civil Service, who never wait to hear what their master's creed is, but judge him solely by the capacity he shows. If those who selected Lord Ripon, otherwise knew him to be the man they wanted, his creed was really irrelevant, so far as regards his office, though the earnestness and sincerity with which it was held and avowed were very relevant indeed. We greatly fear that there are too many Liberals, both in England and Scotland,—but especially, we fear, in Scotland,—who are enthusiasts for religious equality, so far as that principle tends to a dis-establishment of the English or Scotch Established Church, but who look upon it with disgust and dismay when it is so put in practice as to irritate the moral prejudice which they feel against Roman Catholics.—*Spectator.*

INDIAN TEA.

THE following letter, signed "Indian Tea Grower," appeared in the *Times* of May 24:—"I trust you will allow me to ventilate a serious grievance of which I have to complain. Having been engaged for many years in the cultivation of Indian tea, of which some forty million pounds are now sent annually to this country, I naturally expected on my arrival in London to be able to buy some at most of the shops where tea is sold. To my surprise I found, however, that the article was not procurable at any price in the outskirts of London, and prohibitive prices are asked for it in the City. Surely, now that Indian tea is selling in bond at an average of about 1s. a pound, the duty on which is 6d. a pound (equal to an *ad valorem* of 50 per cent.), it is surprising that a tea of which the purity is unquestionable should be so difficult to obtain. I can only account for the fact by supposing that it is kept in the background by the grocers for the purpose of being used to cover the defects of China tea, a large quantity of which, I believe, is of very inferior character. At one of the largest tea houses in the City I was supplied with what was called Indian tea at 2s. 6d. a pound, but this proved to be three-fourths China, not worth half the money. Is this fair to Indian tea?"

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JUNE 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

REV. D. DAVIES, Sunny-place, Ponthir, Mon., writes, Nov. 28th, 1879 : "Having suffered a most severe shock of the nervous system, through the very sudden death of my beloved wife, I was very much afraid that I would not be able to study and preach for many months. In this critical crisis, a friend advised me to procure 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills.' I am pleased to inform you that, after taking a few doses, I felt increased vigour of mind and body, and in a month was able to resume all my pastoral duties, and have continued to labour without interruption. As a remedy for nervous exhaustion, I consider 'Cobden's Pills' incomparable. I have given them to many who have been victims to neuralgia Pains, nervous indigestion, giddiness in the head, &c, and in all cases they have proved a perfect cure."

REV. T. C. HOSE, Rector of Roydon, Diss., writes, Nov. 22nd, 1879 : "I gave the 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills you sent me to the daughter of a parishioner who suffered intensely from Neuralgia, and she took them according to directions, and declares herself cured. This is not the only instance I have noticed their wonderful effects for the alleviation and, in fact, cure of this distressing complaint.

REV. JOHN SHEWARD, of Milton, Kent, writes : "My nerves were so shattered that I dreaded the simplest duties, and lost all energy and pleasure in the performance of them. The despondency I endured became almost unbearable. Since taking 'Cobden's Pills,' the change in my health for the better is very marked. I have lost that horrible depression, my nerves are much stronger, and my general health very greatly improved. I cannot express how truly thankful I feel for the remarkable and pleasing change.

COBDEN'S PILLS (Quinine and Phosphorus) Produce appetite and a healthy digestion. Renew the strength. Renovate the failing power. Remove sensations of fatigue. Produce sensations of exhilaration. Cause no after depression. Increase the capacity for mental and physical exertion. Produce cheerfulness. Give a coolness and dexterity to the mind. Confer freshness, originality, and energy on the mental processes. Produce sensations of increased muscular power. Stimulate the nerve power. Cure Impotence.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.—ROGERS & Co.,
PROPRIETORS, SUSSEX DRUG COMPANY BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

WAR!!!
OH WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.
"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD."

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?
"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED?

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

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AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878

ANY EMERGENCY.

IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.

"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams.* CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.

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"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

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Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

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[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

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THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
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REGIMENTAL MESSES,
THE PRINCIPAL
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CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. R. A.	CASH. 2 doz. Pts. R. A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. R. A.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. R. A.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
35 4		DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER Fine Sparkling	26 3	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do, Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do, Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.			CREDIT Per doz Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine ... red seal	20 0	22 0
12 8	..	Spanish Port	13 0	..
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	62 4	Benedictine	..	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice	..	28 8

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Per doz. Rs A		Per doz. Rs A.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 8
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

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CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.
15 0	Cognac	15 8
13 8	,,	14 0
11 4	,,	11 8
10 8	,,	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ....Rs. 2 each
Do. do. 2 ,, ... 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. A.		Rs. A.
8 12	Irish and Scotch Fine Old Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

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46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

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	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
Manzanilla	36 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical, Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

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(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

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NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

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Best Black Paramatta, Single or Double	,,	,, 12 to 14
Best Black French Merino, Single or Double.	,,	,, 12 to 14
Best Drab China Silk Single or Double	,,	,, 12
Best Blue China Crape Single or Double	,,	,, 14 to 18

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Best Quality White American Drill	per suit	Rs. 7-8
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Christy's Black Dress Hats	,,	,, 12
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, from	,,	,, 9

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Warm Petticoats........	,, 8 to 1

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
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St. Girons.............................. ,, 13 ,,

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazett

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 21.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India would cause the Prisons Act (India) of 1870 to be revised in respect to the flogging of prisoners for trifling infractions of prison rules; and whether he would inquire into and cause to be revised the rules or procedure in the Punjab with regard to cases of insufficient evidence in murder cases.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that, as far as he was able to ascertain, there was no reason to believe that the Act of 1870 stood in need of revision in respect of the clause which dealt with the infliction of corporal punishment. Up to 1870 punishment of that kind was inflicted either by the magistrates or the gaol superintendents, with the approval of the Local Government, and the decisions in that respect were not always in harmony with each other. The whole matter was considered and referred to a committee of the Council. It was the opinion of all experts in Indian administration that it would not be possible to maintain discipline in the Indian gaols without the infliction of corporal punishment. The gaols were large, some containing as many as 1,000 prisoners, and punishments could be inflicted in English prisons which could not be adopted in India, in consequence of difference of the climate and of the character of the people. With regard to a case mentioned last year by his noble friend, his noble friend's statement having attracted the authorities in India, her Mejesty's Government had received a memorandum from the Chief Commissioner, which pointed out that his noble friend had been misinformed as to the facts of the case. The prisoner had been convicted of a serious offence, and in prison it had been found necessary to frequently punish him for grave breaches of discipline.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 21.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

Colonel Barne asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Protestant bishops and clergy in India would have to take orders and directions from the Marquis of Ripon, who is a Roman Catholic.

The Marquis of Hartington: I have not been able to ascertain that it is the part of the Viceroy to give any orders to the bishops and clergy in India with respect to their spiritual functions. It is true that certain orders may be given with respect to matters of administration; but it may be some consolation to the hon. member to know that these orders have not to be given by the Governor-General alone, but by the Governor-General in Council.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Mr. Dillwyn asked the Under-Secretary of state for the Colonies whether it was intended to continue Sir Bartle Frere in his post as Governor of the Cape Colonies.

Mr. Grant Duff: In reply to my hon. friend, I have to say that Sir Bartle Frere is now engaged in work of an entirely different kind from that on which he was engaged when the events occurred which led to the debate of March 1879. Some time after that debate Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed High Commissioner for Natal, the Transvaal, and all the adjoining territories north and south of those colonies, including, of course, Zululand. His powers are continued to Sir George Colley, who was appointed by the late Government, and who will proceed to South Africa on the 28th. As regards the Cape Colony her Majesty's Government thinks it expedient that Sir Bartle Frere should remain for the present for the purpose of the work on which he is now specially engaged—namely, the promotion of a confederation of the South African colonies. (Hear, hear.)

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT AND THE LICENCES TAX, INDIA.

In answer to Mr. O'Donnell, the Marquis of Hartington said the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, India, and of the Licences Tax, India, were two important questions which would be considered by Lord Ripon on his arrival in India. Until his Lordship had had an opportunity of consulting his advisers and of reporting his own judgment on these matters, he thought the Government ought not to come to any conclusion in regard to either of them. He felt certain, however, that these two subjects would receive the early consideration of Lord Ripon.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Mr. A. Balfour asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the name of the official at the India Office who, "before the late Government had resigned," communicated to the right hon. gentleman the Postmaster-General information as to the telegram from India received by Lord Cranbrook, and, if not, whether he would make inquiry into the matter.

The Marquis of Hartington said he had ascertained from his right hon. friend that he did not receive any communication in regard to that telegram from India from any official in the India Office. The information he had on the matter was the subject of common conversation in society, and that information, whatever it was, appeared to have been in the possession of many persons.

Mr. A. Balfour gave notice that he would ask the noble lord whether he proposed to take any steps to prevent confidential communications between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in England from becoming matters of common club gossip.

CONTROL OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Sir D. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Government to move for the appointment of a select committee in order to inquire into the operation of the Government of India Act, 1858, and into the question of the inadequate control at present exercised over the expenditure of the revenues of India.

The Marquis of Hartington said the Session before last his right hon. friend (Mr. Fawcett) moved for a select committee, and he presumed that was the committee to which his hon. friend referred. Several questions connected with the subject had already attracted attention, but he had found greater difficulties than he anticipated. As at present advised, he should be disposed to move for a committee in the course of the next Session.

ZORYWARI HOLDINGS (MALABAR).

In answer to Mr. Robert Fowler, who asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state to the House the reasons of the Indian Government for raising the amount of cess payable on Zorywari holdings in Malabar from one anna to two annas, as stated in the statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India.

The Marquis of Hartington said: The statement referred to by Mr. Fowler will be found at the bottom of page 8 of the Moral and Material Progress Report, 1877-8. The local cess in Malabar was raised from one to two annas per rupee of Government land assessment by Madras Act I. of 1878. From the statement of objects and reasons to that Act, and from the discussion in the Madras Legislative Council when it was passed, it appears that owing to the peculiar tenures of land in Malabar the Government land assessment is extremely light, its incidence in proportion to the value of the land being less than half that of the assessment in other districts. Consequently, the proceeds of the local cess, which is proportionate to the land assessment, were quite inadequate to the local wants of the district. The average yearly local expenditure was 57,000l., while the local funds yielded only 25,000l., and the difference has hitherto been made up by grants from provincial revenue. It was thought unjust that the local wants of the wealthy district of Malabar should thus be supplied from the taxation of other and more heavily burdened districts, the rate of the local cess was consequently doubled, and its amount is now really, though not nominally, equal to that paid by other districts.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

In reply to Mr. Cross, Mr. Gladstone said that owing to the want of certain information he could not make a very distinct statement as to the apportionment of the expenses of the Afghan war between the Treasuries of England and India. He hoped, however, in a reasonable time to be able to make known the views of the Government upon this question. But he was afraid that that time could not arrive until the Government should be in possession of the despatches alluded to on a previous occasion, and should have had time to consider them carefully.

GUARANTEED INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Norwood asked the Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table of the House the report of the departmental committee on the engagement of freight for account of the guaranteed Indian Railways, which was promised by the then Under-Secretary in March of last year.

The Marquis of Hartington said that on March 10, 1879, the hon. member for Mid-Lincoln stated that a small departmental committee would be appointed, whose report, he added, would be laid on the table when received. On Feb. 26 last, however, the hon member informed the House that as he found part of the evidence given could be obtained only on a promise of secrecy, it would be impossible to produce the report. Having seen the question of his hon. friend, he himself had referred the matter back to the members of the committee, asking them to point out to him which part of the evidence had been obtained under promise of secrecy, and whether they could suggest any means, by the omission of names or otherwise, which would make it possible to lay the report or any portion of it on the table.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO COUNT KAROLYI.

In the House of Lords on May 21st there was an animated discussion on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's letter to Count Karolyi on Austrian affairs.

Lord De L'Isle and Dudley asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay upon the table of the House the whole of the correspondence which has recently passed between the Austrian Ambassador and the First Lord of the Treasury. The noble lord referred to what were called the Midlothian speeches, and which, he said, commenced at King's Cross and ended in Harley Street, as containing many statements which, when the heat of battle was over, Mr. Gladstone would regret, and described the apology for the attack upon Austria as being without precedent in the history of this country.

Earl Granville shortly recapitulated the circumstances under which Mr. Gladstone made his statement, referring to the fact that he promised at the time to withdraw it if he was assured that Austria had no intention to make any further advance. Communications did afterwards take place which satisfied him, and in accordance with his promise he wrote the letter to Count Karolyi, which has been the subject of so much controversy. He thought, however, that the letter had been better described by the Emperor of Austria as that of an English gentleman, than by the language which had been used in regard to it by Lord George Hamilton.

The Marquis of Salisbury pointed out the gravity of the charge, which imputed to a Power which had only recently concluded a treaty, that, when the ink was scarcely dry, it was meditating a breach of that treaty. He endorsed the term "shameful" used by Lord George Hamilton in regard to the accusation, because it was made against a friendly Power without any justification. The history of Poland was a blot upon the civilisation of Europe; but there was nothing which could justify such a charge against Austria, who since 1867 had adopted constitutional principles, and had even granted home rule. He could not understand upon what basis the charge was made, and it was shameful on account of the position of Mr. Gladstone when he made it. It had not, however, been withdrawn. Mr. Gladstone had only promised not to make it again, and he said he would not defend it. He thought himself that if Mr. Gladstone had made this mistake he might have apologised in a manner less humiliating to England and more satisfactory to Austria. Mr. Gladstone admitted that he used the accusation as a weapon to prevent Austria making any further territorial advance; but when he made it he went out of his way to excuse Russia. Were they to infer that the motive which actuated Mr. Gladstone in making the accusation against Austria did not exist with regard to Russia? Did he mean that what he feared in the case of Austria he did not object to in the case of Russia? The danger was that when the disagreement ultimately arose it would be likely to produce greater alienation, and lead to greater estrangement, than if the apparent unanimity had never been attempted. But the greatest detriment would happen to this country if the policy which he seemed to trace in Mr. Gladstone's letter of leaning to the side of Russia rather than to that of Austria was carried out; for although we had no reason to be bound by any special alliance with Austria, yet she was undoubtedly the country to whom every consideration of interest should draw us most closely.

The Earl of Kimberley said it appeared to him that the noble marquis's object was to do as much harm as he could to the Prime Minister, and damage as far as he could by anticipation the foreign policy of the present Government. He desired to raise a prejudice against all the proceedings of the Government by a side attack, occasioned by the letter of the Prime Minister. Before he knew what their action had been he asserted that it was pro-Russian. He should have thought that he would have sufficient prudence, if not sufficient patriotism, not to make such an attack before the Government had an opportunity of developing their policy.

The Earl of Beaconsfield asked if the noble earl meant to imply that no notice was to be taken of the letter of Mr. Gladstone in their lordships' House, and asserted that but for the desirability of unanimity in the reply to the Queen's Speech he would have referred to it at that time. He could not understand what bearing the long-past policy of Austria had upon the question. The statement of Mr. Gladstone was made at a critical time, and was most injurious. The noble earl who had just addressed them had made no answer to the statement of the noble lord, which he entirely endorsed.

The Duke of Argyll expressed regret that the noble marquis had taken the present opportunity to make a severe and bitter attack upon the foreign policy of the Government, based upon his construction (which he believed to be an erroneous one) of a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone while in opposition. He regretted the words used by Mr. Gladstone, but they were delivered under a misapprehension.

The subject then dropped.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

In the House of Commons on May 21st

Mr. Gourley asked the Secretary of State for India what measures Her Majesty's Government intended adopting for the purpose of bringing about speedy termination of the war in Afghanistan. Further, if he would be good enough to inform the House what number of troops, British and native, were now engaged in the war; and also the approximate cost of the campaign down to the present time.

Lord Hartington: With the permission of the House, I will answer the two latter questions of my hon. friend first. He asks me what number of troops, British and native, are now engaged in the war. It is evidently undesirable that I should give any detailed statement of the number of troops now employed in Afghanistan. Generally speaking, including the reserves and also the garrison of Peshawur, which usually amounts to 5,000, the forces, British and native, number 60,000 men. This is the approximate cost of the campaign down to the present time:—The estimated cost of the whole military operations is as follows—1878-79, actual accounts 676,380l.; 1879-80, regular estimate—in India, 3,033,400l.; in England, 174,480l.—total, 3,207,880l. In 1880-81, according to a telegram of April 20, the expenses incurred in India in February, not brought to account till 1880-81, was 750,000l.; March, not brought to account till 1880-81, was 750,000l.; April, 500,000l; May, 500,000l.—total, 2,500,000l.; expenses incurred in England, 20,000l.—total, 2,520,000l.; therefore the total cost of military operations down to the present time is 6,404,260l. The telegram of April 20 does not, however, state whether the expenditure before February will fall into the new year's accounts. In a private letter the arrears have been estimated at 2,250,000l., which would involve an addition of 750,000l., making a total cost for the whole war of 7,154,260l., of which that of the present campaign would be 4,477,880l. This is exclusive of the outlay on the frontier railways, determined upon after the outbreak of Sept. 1879, which is estimated for 1879-80 at 1,324,426l., and for 1880-81 at 2,040,000l.—total 3 364,426l. As to the measure [her Majesty's Government intend to adopt to bring the war in Afghanistan to a termination, that is a question to which it would be impossible for me to give a complete answer within the limits usually allowed to answers in this House. I can only state that Lord Ripon has gone out with a full knowledge of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. It is the intention and anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to bring the warlike operations in Afghanistan to a close at the earliest possible moment. Negotiations have for some time been in progress with the object of inducing the Sirdars and people of Afghanistan to elect for themselves a ruler at Kabul whose authority may have some prospect of permanence and continuance. As soon as such a ruler can be found the military operations will terminate. It is, as I have said, the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government that these proceedings should be brought to a close as speedily as possible. (Hear.)

In the House on the 24th his Lordship made the following explanation:—I understand there is some difference in the reports given in the newspapers of an answer which I gave to a question put to me on Friday last; and as the subject of it is important, I think it is desirable that I should now repeat what I then said. With the permission of the House, perhaps I may add one or two words in explanation. In answer, I think, to the hon. member for Hull, who asked me what measures the Government were going to take for the purpose of putting a stop to hostilities in Afghanistan, I said that Lord Ripon had gone out fully acquainted with the views of her Majesty's Government, and with the policy they desired to pursue, as far as they had been able to form an opinion up to the present time. I added, I think, that it was the desire of her Majesty's Government to bring the military operations to a close, and to effect the retirement of the troops at the earliest possible moment from the whole of the Afghan territory (Ministerial cheers). That is, I need scarcely say, the anxious desire of her Majesty's Government, but such a statement cannot be made without, at the same time, making certain qualifications. There are considerations of great importance with regard to the health of the troops that must determine the time at which such retirement is possible. I may further state that, of course, regard must be had to any engagements which have been entered into in the name of her Majesty, and to which the honour of the country is committed (Opposition cheers). How far such engagements have been made, and to what extent they commit her Majesty's Government, we are not at present in a position definitely to state to the House; but I may say, from the knowledge we do possess, it is not probable that it will be possible to effect so early a retirement of our forces from Kandahar as from Kabul, Northern and Eastern Afghanistan. I am also sorry that, whenever we are able to effect this retirement, regard must also be necessarily had to the protection of those tribes who had extended their assistance to our troops. It is obvious that many of those tribes would be placed in a position of very great danger if our troops effected too hasty a retreat, without making adequate arrangements for the protection of those who have extended their assistance and goodwill to us. Subject to these qualifications, and others which it is not possible for me to state at the present time, I can only repeat that it is the wish of her Majesty's Government to see the retirement of the troops from the whole of Afghanistan at the earliest possible period (cheers).

MR. GLADSTONE AND SIR BARTLE FRERE.

In the House of Commons on the 25th May Mr. Gladstone referred to the subject of the continued tenure of office by Sir Bartle Frere. He designated Sir Bartle as the honourable, the able, and the distinguished man—and, continuing, said: Nobody I think will dispute his title in all these respects—(cheers)—who now fills the important post of Governor and Commissioner, not in South Africa generally, but at the Cape; because I am exceedingly desirous that at any rate the exact position of her Majesty's Government with respect to Sir Bartle Frere should be well understood in this House. When we came into office one of those urgent and pressing questions which could not be postponed was that of the position of Sir Bartle Frere in South Africa. I am not going back to the declarations which have been made by gentlemen now members of the Government on the subject of Sir Bartle Frere's policy. Suffice it to say, that I myself was one who always thought there was much allowance to be made for Sir Bartle Frere on account of the position in which he found himself in South Africa. The admission may be most freely made that Sir Bartle Frere was a governor whose native policy did not concur with the sentiments which has been generally expressed by my noble and right hon. and other friends sitting on this side of the House. Our views were in general discord, if I may so say, with the tendencies of Sir Bartle Frere. I make that admission most freely, and consequently I quite admit that there was a presumption, fairly to be entertained, adverse to the continuance in office, even for a time of Sir Bartle Frere under the present Government. We have never as yet been called upon to consider, it has not been legitimately in our power to consider, the general footing of Sir Bartle Frere as governor in South Africa and its relations to the principles and ideas of colonial government. We have found Sir Bartle Frere in a peculiar position, engaged in the prosecution of an object which is special, of an object which is temporary, and of an object which is important. We have found no reason in any respect to distrust the proceedings or views of Sir Bartle Frere with regard to confederation, and that it is the intention of the present Prime Minister at the Cape to propose to the Cape Parliament resolutions which will aim at a conference between the respective colonies in South Africa with a view to the adoption of confederation. It has been said that the presence of Sir Bartle Frere at this conference cannot be of importance. Our opinion, however, undoubtedly is that to recall Sir Bartle Frere at this moment would have the effect of completely deranging the course of preliminary measures which have been planned and decided with a view to giving a fair chance to this great project. That being so it appeared to us that the duty before us was plain, and that we ought to do nothing to increase the risks of the failure of the confederation. We have done and said nothing which ties up to any particular judgment as to the continuance of Sir Bartle Frere in the office of Governor and Commissioner in South Africa, except so far as relates to the important course of proceeding which has been fixed and determined on with reference to the initiation of confederation. It may be said by those who have taken a view opposed to the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere that we ought to intimate that in a short time he will be recalled. I cannot join that view. If we were to say that in a short time he would be recalled, it would discredit him—(hear, hear)—and would weaken his hands in such a way as to render his efforts hopeless. We are certainly not now dealing with a man of selfish or of sordid mind—(hear, hear)—one who would be tempted by the emoluments of office or by want of force of character to acquiese in anything that he thinks will be dishonourable to himself. I believe him to be a very high-minded man, and one who has not only the blessing of strength of character, but who perhaps carries that strength of character to excess in the exercise of his own will. I am quite sure he does not require to be instructed by us on that point, but that on the contrary he would be the very first man to act on the feeling that it would be impossible for him to administer the affairs of South Africa in the face of anything like general or widespread mistrust. His sense of honour will teach him that. Therefore I say to those who may be ardent on the question that I am sure they have no cause to fear that there will be any disposition on the part of that distinguished gentleman to hold office except under conditions in which he can feel that he has the confidence of Parliament.

Disappointment and indignation are the sentiments excited among an important and section of the Liberal party at the decision o Government not to recall Sir Bartle Frere.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* ventures to predict that nothing which Mr. Gladstone's Government can ever do will give a ruder shock to their supporters in the country than the decision which was announced in the House of Commons that Sir Bartle Frere is to continue at his post. There was one act on which the country counted as more certain than another on the part of the new Government, it was the recall of Sir Bartle Frere.

The *Daily News* says that nothing went farther to bring about the complete breakdown of the late Government than the policy represented by Sir Bartle Frere, and the fact that despite of all its discredit and disasters, despite of their own condemnation of it, the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield persisted in refusing to remove Sir Bartle Frere from South Africa. Now it suddenly appears that the Government do not see their way to the removal of Sir Bartle Frere from his present position. Is it possible to suppose that the country will not be surprised at such a resolution, and unable to understand it?

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

With reference to this subject Lord Hartington made an explanation in the House of Commons on May 21st.

Mr. Lang asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the grave errors discovered in the financial statement of the Government of India, he proposed to state the actual financial position of that country.

Mr. Baxter had given notice of a similar question.

The Marquis of Hartington: It will be convenient, perhaps, for me to take this opportunity of answering both my hon. friends. It is true that the Viceroy has telegraphed from India to the effect that the cost of the Afghan war has been seriously under-estimated, and it is now stated that the charge for that war for the year 1880-81 will probably exceed the estimate by 4,000,000l. In that case the anticipated surplus of 417,000l. will be turned into a deficit of nearly 3,600,000l. The present monthly cost of the war is, as I said before, 500,000l. I am asked at what date these facts became known to the home Government. The addition of 3,000,000l. or 4,000,000l. to the estimates was announced on April 20; but a telegram of March 23 led to the belief that the estimates would be exceeded, and another spoke of the cost of the war as very alarming. Communications have passed between the Indian and the home Governments, at present chiefly by telegraph, though my predecessor left at the office two important despatches to the Government of India. I expect on the 26th of this month a despatch of an explanatory character from the Indian Government, and then I propose to lay all the papers on the table of the House. Meanwhile, I trust that the House will not be disposed to enter into a detailed discussion of the subject till we receive the information we expect. I may add that I have received a telegram within the last day or two which leads me to think that a further despatch will reach us on June 10, and will contain more information. It will not be possible for me to make any statement as to the financial position of India till that has been received.

THE CASE OF MR. BRADLAUGH.

In the House of Commons on the 21st ult. Mr. Bradlaugh's case again came up.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, the crowded appearance of the House, unusual at this time, appearing to indicate the expectation of a moving event. There was not long to wait before the anticipation was realised.

The Speaker, in accordance with the usual formula, invited members desiring to take the oath to come forward. Thereupon Mr. Bradlaugh, who had been standing by the bar, advanced. As he moved in the direction of the table there were some cries of horror from the Opposition side. One or two members rose and began to address the Speaker. Sir Henry Wolff, standing well out on the floor of the House, as if he were prepared as a last resource to contest the passage of Mr. Bradlaugh, shouted out, "I object." From the other side Mr. Dilwyn rose to order, the two members confronting each other across the floor of the House. The storm was stilled by the voice of the Speaker explaining that the House was in the ordinary course engaged in administering the oath of allegiance, and that if any member had anything to say, now was the time to speak. Thus authorised, Sir Henry Wolff, amid stormy cheers from the Opposition, said, "I oppose the administration of the oath to the honourable member for Northampton." In the meantime Mr. Bradlaugh had been standing at the table at the corner of which Sir Erskine May met him in the usual form, holding the printed form of the oath in his hand ready to administer it. The Speaker called upon the hon. member for Northampton to "withdraw for the present," which he was about to do, when Mr. Dilwyn succeeded in making his point of order. This was to ask whether a member could interpose when another member offered himself to take the oath. The Speaker answered, in guarded language, that he knew of no precedent of a member offering to take the oath having been met by the interposition of another member. At the same time, if Sir Henry Wolff had any observation to offer, the Speaker would consider it his duty not to interpose, and thereupon Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew, having offered no observation since he crossed the bar.

Sir Henry Wolff, who on rising again was interrupted by cries of "Move, move," and encouraged by cheers from the Opposition, disclaimed any intention of making the matter a party question. He raised the objection simply on the ground that Mr. Bradlaugh was an atheist, and that by the common law of England an atheist was not competent to take an oath. If that were not sufficient, he objected to him the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick." Both the arraignments were loudly cheered by the Opp tion; but there was general laughter whe Henry, arguing that this was a particul

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sed, and, as a safer and better mode of dealing
ith the question than casting it on the House for debate, he suggested that it should be referred to a select committee. This proposal was received with cries of "Oh, oh !" from the Opposition benches, disregarding which the Premier concluded by moving, as an amendment to Sir Henry Wolff's motion, that the case be referred to a select committee, with instructions to consider and report whether the House had any right, founded upon precedent or otherwise, by a resolution to prevent a duly elected member who is willing to take the oath from so doing.

Ultimately the adjournment of the debate was moved and carried.

On May 24th the debate was resumed and again adjourned.

The *Law Journal* remarks that the course taken by Mr. Bradlaugh has been such as to make the case against him almost as strong as it possibly could be. He asked to be allowed to make the affirmation on the ground that he had satisfied various judges that an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience. His claim to take the affirmation was disallowed, and he now asks to take the oath for what it is worth in his mouth. He has admitted several times that an oath has no binding effect on his conscience, and there is no need to cite authority that this admission is amply sufficient to disqualify him. There is, without doubt, no resting place in principle between Mr. Bradlaugh's case and the case of a man who does not admit he is, but is proved to be, an unbeliever, but there is a considerable difference in fact. If the House of Commons prevents Mr. Bradlaugh from taking his seat, it affirms the principle that it has the power to forbid the oath being taken by a person not competent to take it ; but it does not necessarily encourage investigation into the state of belief of members. The Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, requires that "the oath shall be solemnly and publicly made and subscribed by every member of the House of Commons, at the table in the middle of the said House, and whilst a full House of Commons is there duly sitting, with their Speaker in his chair." Why is it so carefully provided that the House should be present in all its individuality, unless the House itself was intended to be the guardian of the due administration of the oath ? No doubt the oath is due to the Sovereign, and not to the House ; but the Sovereign has delegated to the House the duty of adminstering it. The question left to the Select Committee involved the interpretation of various Acts of Parliament, which it is rather in the province of Parliament to make them to interpret. It is said that there is no precedent for the House interposing between a member and the oath, but there are things so inherent and elementary as to require no precedent. If the House of Commons is guardian of the oath, of which there can be little doubt, it adbicates its functions if it does not prevent an incompetent person from taking the oath. On this question the evidence is all one way, and it cannot be disbelieved because it comes from the mouth of the person chiefly interested, and is against his own interest. There seems, therefore, no alternative but that Mr. Bradlaugh cannot, without an Act of Parliament, take his seat for Northampton.

ENGLISH POLITICS AND INDIAN OPINION.

It is easy to laugh, and indeed it is quite impossible to refrain from laughing, at those vapourings of the young English-speaking natives of Bengal which the Indian correspondents of the newspapers evidently take a malicious pleasure in repeating to us. The younger members of the class appear to have persuaded themselves that the victory of the English Liberal party at the late elections has been in some way their own triumph. One susceptible youth is stated to have wept on hearing that Lord Hartington gave way to Mr. Gladstone. Another has proposed that steps should be taken for starting Bengalee candidates for all the seats in the House of Commons which may accidentally become vacant. A third has demanded parliamentary institutions for India itself, on the special ground that the "Aryan race" is characterized by an inherent aptitude for representative government. It is, however, a question of some seriousness to Anglo-Indian statesmanship what shall be done with a class of persons who have gone so near to catching the language of English public life and the ideas associated with it. The probability is that the whole of this so called Liberal movement among the educated youths of Bengal, against which their older compatroits are earnestly protesting, has arisen from the hearing which Mr. Bright obtained at St. James's Hall for one of their number who lately visited this country. The audience which listened to this young gentleman, or at least so much of it as did not consist of retired Anglo-Indians familiar with Bengal and Bengalees, were astonished at the excellence of his English, the purity of his accent, and the fluency of his delivery ; and he seems to have received what in France would be called an "ovation." Some of the demands of the youthful speakers at Calcutta do not call for much remark. It is enough to say that such an experiment as the organization of parliamentary government among 180 millions of men has never been tried in the history of mankind ; and that even if these millions were of the "Aryan race," which at least half the Indians are not, it would not make much difference, since Afghans, Persians, and Russians have not hitherto given much proof of aptitude for political liberty. These young Hindoos appear to have no notion of the "Aryan race" except as something which connects them with their English rulers. The true grievance of the class was much more explicitly stated in the speech at St. James Hall. There are not enough places under Government for them. Many of those which exist, and which they are perfectly capable of filling, are occupied by Englishmen,
cotchmen, and Irishmen. A class of educated
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. This is a real hardship, and it is gratifying to recollect that we were immediately informed of measures lately taken to dimnish or remove it. But still it is doubtful whether such measures would satisfy the class immediately complaining. The Bengalees are an exceptional race. They have nothing whatever in common with the stalwart barbarism of most of the rest of India, and the ideas of their educated class are far less the ideas of the mass of their so-called countrymen than are many of the ideas of Englishmen. To make them the instruments of government in provinces unlike their own would thus be to incur a great peril. It would be governing that strange and vast country through foreigners not belonging to a respected race. The movement fostered by the newly formed Indian association is, we are told, one of sympathy with the success of the Liberal party. The older educated Hindoos of Calcutta, it is added, dissent from the scheme of its authors on the ground that it cannot be for the advantage of any Indian interest for its advocates to associate themselves with any one English party. There seems good sense in this, for the difference between English Liberals and Conservatives on Indian foreign politics has never extended to domestic Indian questions. The forms of opinion which prevail among these millions are exactly those which are either dying out in the Western world or are struggling for existence. In India traditional and imaginative conservatism is a living force. In India the new is primarily suspected or hated from one end of society to the other ; or, if submitted to, is accepted solely from an irresistible Government. The reverence for rank, birth, and blood is not there a sentiment to be half-ashamed of, but one which seems as natural and necessary as light and air ; and the man of low origin takes his inferiority just as easily and simply as his stature or the colour of his eyes. The modern doctrines which he at the bottom of most Liberal positions are not in the least admitted by the really powerful classes ; a recent writer has told us how when he pressed a Brahmin with Bentham's famous principle of the "greatest happiness of the greatest number" as the criterion of morality and law the native gentleman calmly replied that "according to the clear teaching of his religion a Brahmin was entitled to twenty times as much happiness as anybody else."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MILITARY HONOUR.

The reminiscences connected with our late war against the Zulus have certainly not been of an altogether agreeable nature ; and, worse still, it seems that we are destined never to reach the end of them. Although months have elapsed since hostilities ceased and peace was declared, some unpleasant question or some grave scandal is continually cropping up. The latest and most serious instance of this nature which occurred during the whole war has only recently been brought fully to light. Our readers may remember that in January 1879 a detachment of the 80th Foot, which had encamped on both banks of the Intombi river, was surprised in the night by the enemy. The officer in command and several men were slain, and the remainder had the greatest difficulty in extricating themselves and retreating. The conduct of the officer second in command, who was, moreover, the sole officer surviving, excited considerable remark at the time. He appears to have mounted his horse and to have ridden off at full speed to obtain reinforcements, leaving a sergeant in command of the party ; and, as he had upwards of four miles to traverse, it was obvious that, for good or ill, the affair would be over long before he could rejoin his men. It is stated that Lord Chelmsford ordered an inquiry into the whole affair, and expressed his opinion that the officer in question had acted for the best, after which the matter dropped for a time. Some months afterwards a claim for the Victoria Cross was put forward on behalf of the sergeant who conducted the retreat of the survivors, and when the evidence, which, according to regulations accompanied the claim, was read, it became obvious that, if the sergeant was to be decorated, the officer must be called to account. Accordingly, a general Court martial was summoned. The Court acquitted him. The proceedings of the Court were submitted to the General commanding (Sir Garnet Wolseley), who recorded the following minute :—"Disapproved and not confirmed ; Lieutenant * * * to be released from arrest and to return to his duty."

We need hardly say that we heartily concur in the soldierlike, straight-forward views expressed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and in the confirmation they have received from the Commander-in Chief. There is obviously no palliation or excuse for the behaviour of the officer in question. His duty was clear. The party which he commanded was placed in a situation of imminent danger, and in his double capacity of commanding officer and sole officer present he was bound in honour to remain with it. If he possessed a horse, he should have called for a volunteer who could ride to summon assistance ; but, even were none forthcoming, not the less should he have remained at the post of duty. In a somewhat similar case which occurred in the same campaign it was pleaded, with some show of reason, that the service on hand was a reconnaissance, in which it is the custom of war for every one concerned to look after himself ; but even this excuse is wanting in the present instance. But, bad as the case is, worse yet remains. Assuming the correctness of the statement we have quoted from the General Order—namely, that "the main facts of the case were not in dispute," and that "the officer rode away from his men to a station distant 4½ miles at a moment of extreme danger"—we can only say that the finding of the Court-martial is, to our mind, one of the most disgraceful episodes of a war not too fertile in creditable or honourable achievements. It is both conceivable and intelligible that here and there a man may enter on the profession of arms who is morally quite unfitted for it, and, as peace-time affords no opportunity for testing his qualifications or exposing his weaknesses, it follows that on service the safety of his comrades, and the honour not only of his profession but of his country, may be compromised at any critical moment. This of itself is bad enough ; but what language can be too strong to condemn the action of those who by their verdict acquit such an officer of all blame, and thus tacitly express their approval of his conduct ? It must be borne in mind that the Court-martial which tried the offence was not composed of officers belonging to the prisoner's regiment, who might be biassed in favour of a comrade ; nor of young and inexperienced members. The Army Discipline and Regulation Act requires that an officer must have three years' service at least before he can sit as a member of a general Court-martial, and the Court must, moreover, be composed of officers belonging to different regiments and branches of the service. The fact that such a Court, or at any rate a majority of the Court, could arrive at such a verdict is, to our thinking, the most deplorable part of this deplorable affair. Is the finding of this Court-martial to be accepted as illustrating the standard of duty and devotion at present existing among our officers ? There is no saying more common in the army than that a Court-martial is a court of justice and of honour, not a mere court of law. Where is the justice, and where is the honour, in the present instance ? We can see no trace of either. No feature of modern war is more marked than the increase of responsibility which devolves upon subordinates, and they should be prepared to accept their responsibility or to expect a heavy penalty if they prove themselves unfit for it. Yet here is a case in which a subaltern who has, at a moment of imminent danger, shown himself destitute [illegible] common of resource, presence of mind, and even military courage, is acquitted of all blame by a military tribunal and permitted to return to his regiment. It is true that he has since had the good sense to resign his commission, but we have not to thank his judges for that. Our thanks are due solely to the General whose manly and soldier-like instincts were outraged alike by the conduct of the prisoner and his judges, who justly branded the verdict of the Court as "monstrous," refused to endorse it and administered to its members the stinging rebuke above quoted. Never was rebuke more merited. The good name and the honour of our army are exclusively in the hands of its officers, and if this is their way of upholding them, both must disappear. When we consider the affair in all its details, whether as regards the misconduct of the officer in question or the way in which it was tacitly sanctioned by his brother officers, we can only express our conviction that it forms one of the most humiliating episodes of the Zulu war, and that is saying a good deal.—*Saturday Review.*

The *World* comments as follows on the Court-martial on Lieut. Harward :—It would be unfair and premature to assert that the traditional gallantry of the British officer is on the wane. Yet an uncomfortable misgiving gains ground that it is not nowadays exactly what it was. No doubt many bright instances of individual prowess are to be found in the records of our most recent campaigns. As exponents of personal daring, of lion-hearted contempt for danger, such names as those of Buller, Beresford, Wood, Gifford, Hamilton, and many more stand forth as proudly pre-eminent as any that have gone before. Deterioration may not have gone far, but there are not wanting symptoms that it has already set in. These are to be seen in many directions and in many ways. The military failure, to call it by no stronger name, of two officers—one rather less than a year ago, the other more recently—at a moment of trial need not, perhaps, overwhelm us with chagrin. But neither of the pair ought to have been exonerated from the blame which clearly belonged to him. Yet in the one case the public—wrong-headed, short sighted, easily swayed—insisted upon reversing the decision of a tribunal which had the best opportunities of judging and practically condoned the offence. The other case was infinitely worse. Although the rehabilitation of Captain Carey by a body of outsiders was calculated to do considerable mischief throughout the military service, the acquittal of Lieutenant Harward by a Court-martial for a similar offence indicates that the canker has now entered the army itself. That British officers should pass over a comrade's cowardice is happily something quite new. It argues that their finer sensibilities are blunted, that they are no longer acutely oppressed with the shame of the offence. If this view be accurate, and the opinions which were uppermost in the minds of Mr. Harward's judges are likely to prevail, it is to be feared that the character of the English officer will rapidly decline. Time was when an officer upon whose courage there was the slightest imputation could not exist in a British regiment for a single day. Our modern Bob Acres is more fortunate. Not only does he avoid those unpleasant consequences which should immediately overtake his misconduct, but he will probably find that no great stigma attaches to him hereafter.

CHINESE VIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

IMPORTANT MEMORIAL.

A memorial has been presented to the Throne by an official of the Hanlin Yuan, purporting to be an expression of the views of the Chinese Government with regard to the difficulties arising out of the treaty negotiated with Russia by Ch'ung How, and it is said to have been sent to the Marquis Tseng in London to form the basis of his instructions in his negotiations with the Russian Government at St. Petersburg :—

Chang Chih-t'ung, a sub-Reader, begs, prostrated, to make the memorial to the Throne in relation to the repudiation of a treaty concluded, and in order to devise means for guarding oneself against insults. The following is a summary of the memorial :—Nothing shall be mentioned of the 18 articles of the new treaty in general ; but the worse point, namely, the question of the overland trade route from Kia-yü-kuan, over Si-an-fu and Han-chung, to Hankow, by which the (for China) most important provinces of Ts'in and Lung, as well as King and Ts'u, and Shang-you are delivered up, deserves particular attention. The number of trading places there will grow up with daily increasing abundance like weeds ; nothing more will be kept secret, everything will be known, and while the passes at the frontier are well guarded, the interior of the country is already lost.

Concerning the three Eastern Provinces forming the cradle of the Imperial Family, and Pa-tu-na, the most important and beautiful place of Kirin should it be allowed (to the Russians) to approach with their ships the last-mentioned place, for then also all the places of the three Eastern provinces will be approachable at their pleasure ; the capital will thus be made nearer to them, and China will become more and more divested of its present character. But there is not the slightest reason why she should push herself back from Sui-fen towards the West—a tract of land of 2,000 *li*. Moreover, as far as the inland navigation on rivers is concerned, all the Governments have already asked for the privilege, without, however, succeeding in getting it. If this privilege should now be conceded to the Russians, all other nations will follow their example successively.

That the Government gives up the levying of duties, is for the benefit of the trading classes ; should this benefit be now extended to all the tribes and leagues 12 of the Inner and Outer Mongolia, the Russians will profit by this advantage for their trade and feel themselves also exempted from the payment of duties. That the trade in the hands of the Chinese will thereby get more and more beggared, is a trifle in comparison to the further consequence, considering that already the Mongols are poor and weak, that the Russians will thereby coil around and fleece them, and that all the enormous expenses of the campaign in Sin-kiang have been made only for the benefit of Russians. Concerning the places *in* the interior, as Chang-kia-kou and others, where (Russian) firms have established themselves, their number gradually increases and their business becomes more and more extended. If hostilities should now begin, the head and tail, or a space of over 10,000 *li*, is hereby connected.

All the dependencies of China are situated in Inner and Outer Mongolia ; the desert of Shamo, several thousand *li* distant, separates them from the Russians. Should these desire to trespass on the frontier, they will find on the northern side a great many obstructions and difficulties. The mail service in Mongalia is performed by the Mongolians on behalf of Russia ; should she increase to the Mongolians the money they receive for it, then, on a day of important events, the despatch the news will h
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we then guard the third year of Tung Chih (1864-5)

Although of Sin-kiang were already defined ; the front desire to occupy more of our country and again off from the southern portion of the road of the eight cities. The actual situation of Sin-kiang is thus, that the northern road is bare and depopulated, while the southern places are prosperous and populous. (China) has now to receive a stony and arid soil, and for it gives up the fertile and rich soil, and all this for a visionary fame, but in reality to cause misery.

At Ili, Tarbagatai, Khobdo, Uliasut'ai, Kashgar, Urumtsi, Kuche, Turfan, Hami, and all the other places beyond the Kia yü-kuan, Consular establishments are to be allowed ; thus the whole frontier region of the western cities will be entirely under their control. The presence of foreign officials will bring also foreign Customs' establishments ; these, when established, will receive (for protection) foreign soldiers. Thus the power heretofore wielded by us will be at once usurped, so that we shall be the guests and they the hosts ; they will have at those places their authorities, while we shall be without any of them ; they will have a garrison while we shall have no garrison. The law prevailing with all the other nations is to allow the establishment of Consulates of other nations in the remotest spots on the seashore. If now-a-days Russia, in this respect takes the start with Uliasut'ai, Khobdo, Urumtsi, Kuche, Hami, and Kia-yu-kuan, which places are all within our boundaries, then all the other nations will also like to profit by this article ; then all the places in the interior of the 18 provinces will be filled with foreign officials.

Russia returns three-fourths of Ili. From the ridges of the mountains and beyond the passes the (Russian) settlements there remain as heretofore, thus giving them the dominating position and checking us by their strongholds. The division being made so that the western part of the Ko-ho-erh-ko-si River and the north of Ko-erh-man-tou is restored to us, we get thereby no new land to cultivate, no pastures, and no benefit whatever in this country. In Kin-ting-ssi the Russians ever since had their trading establishments, according to the treaty now concluded, this territory has been ceded to Russia, and will not be restored to China. It it true only a strip of land (remains with Russia) but the eastern part of the road will go through Russian territory and we shall be cut off from the outlet; the few people remaining with us will thus remove there, and we shall be hereafter without people. We threw away 1,800,000 (Taels) of most useful money in return for a useless tract of land, the ground of which is of no benefit, without people, and without the outlet of the road of Ili. What is the use of it ? Not to allow this is the *tenth* point.

A treaty was concluded with every disregard of right, and agreed upon by the Ambassador, but refused by the Government, whereby Ch'ung How brought evil on the Empire and joy to the enemy. Returning home by his own will and on his own responsibility, all our countrymen demanded his decapitation, asking that he should be delivered to the Board of Punishments, and that the crimes of an Ambassador should be dealt with according to law, and thus also to shut the mouth of the Russians.

The best course now to be adopted is to issue an Imperial Decree clearly stating therein that the Russians are unjust, and also giving the reasons why the people and officials object to the stipulations ; let (this Decree) be promulgated in Inner and Outer China ; let all the other Powers decide for themselves which of us two is in the wrong ; order also the Assembly (?) to publish in the newspapers how reasonable we were towards Russia, and how all our yielding is now exhausted. Let orders be issued to the high officials along the frontier to prepare quietly for war, according to the people's wrath, for they are wearied with the continual yielding, and accordingly China is resolved not to yield further. Although Russia is very great, yet since the last wars with Turkey she has weary soldiers and is without funds ; her statesmen have parted, the people are exasperated and during the last years many attempts were made against the life of her ruler. Should he now again reject our friendship and attack us as enemies, the people there, considering the distance, will get wearied, and outbreaks in his own household will be inevitable, to which finally he will succumb. How can he then look after other people's affairs ?

What is the *scheme* ? Should the Russians declare their good faith in us, the movements of their armies may stop. But if Russia disregards justice and law, and rejects our friendship, then preparations (for a war) have to be made in three directions. One at Sin-kiang, one at Kirin, and one at Tientsin.

Tso Tsung-t'ang, with his so many times victorious army, has an always vigorous military strength in hand. (His seconds in command) Kin-shun, Lieu-kin-t'ang, Hsi-lun, and Chang-yao-lu are very able generals ; besides we can quietly await the movements of the Russians, who, worn out by fatigue, must be defeated. Combined with the Lamas and Djassaks plans can be devised for cutting off their retreat, and then horses and steamers cannot bring them home again.

Should they break out at Kirin, the frontiers there are very distant ; and the forest are very thick. From that region to the Russian capital is a distance of over 20,000 *li*. The solitary army has to enter very deep, but the supply and transport of the Provisions will be very difficult. The army used there cannot be very strong. A general, skilful in civil and military matters, should be specially selected ; he should be invested with great and extraordinary powers, and be provided with sufficient funds for his army. Half of the armies of the southern and northern sea are to be brought under the command of clever leaders to the three Eastern provinces.

Although Tientsin is close to the capital, still the Russian men-of-war will not be allowed by the English and French to proceed thither, and, according to law, they cannot pass the Suez Canal, thus they will will be constrained to carry their troops in merchant vessels, but these again are not to be compared with the European ironclads.

Li Hung-chang declared that China shall do her duty ; in a forthcoming struggle with Russia she need not fear of remaining isolated ; with the greatest possible speed let our selected soldiers be drilled ; arm the fortifications according to the newest German improvements. If we should be victorious in this war, bestow on the victors the titles of Dukes and Earls ; if not victorious, punish the warriors with additional severity. Instead of paying 2,800,000 Taels as indemnity for Ili, this sum should be used for engaging strong European soldiers, who will fight for us. The Russians encroach steadily on Huei-kiang and swallow How-han ; their object thereby is to have the line at the back of India connected with these distressing designs. England is also harassed.

Should Li Hung-chang explain to the English Minister in this way, that if the lips are lost the teeth will feel cold (viz., if the outlying States are taken by Russia, England will be in danger), he will perceive and also hate the common enemy. Let the generals who distinguished themselves during the letter years, such as P'eng-Yu-lin, Yang-Yo-pin Pao Ch'ao, Liue-Min-chuang, Shan-Kuei, Tseng.Yu-yin, Kuo-Sung-ling, Sung-K'ing, Shou-C'hang, Peng-Tsu-hang, Kuo-Pao-ch'ang, Tsao-Keh-shang, Li-Yung-lin, Chen-Kuo-jui, who are either still in office or retired after due consideration, be called by Imperial mandate to the capital and be ordered to arrange an excellent plan ; then place them either in Peking, or Tung-chau or Tientsin, or Taku or in the three Eastern provinces, so that they shall be ready there in case of the outbreak of the war. Placed there they will be like ferocious tigers in the mountains, of which people are terrified. This is the scheme.

If the Russians should fight, they would not be able to cross the Kia-yu-kuan, and even if they win, they will not be able to approach Ning-ku-tah, and therefore they cannot hurt us much. As their advance will last a considerable time, they will not find food at the resting places, and their strength will thereby get weakened. What is then to be dreaded ? Now is the time to ascertain if China is weak or strong, and if she possesses clever men, and accordingly whether she will rise or sink. Now
nerals and scheming statesmen
fight. If again several years elapse,
g-t'ang, although then perhaps still alive,
be too old ; Li Hung-chang, although not
weakened, will be too old, and so with the skilled and ardent ones gradually dying out, even if the desire for war should still prevail, it would be impossible to go to war. The Russians have already built up cities in the east, their troops are garrisoned in the west, their trading establishments are situated in the north, and so up and down and across their abodes are to be found, this side and beyond the Great Wall, on every high road—even Corea is intimidated by them.

As we are now distant and separated from them, we can guard ourselves ; but later when they have reached our outposts to fight with us, it will be too late. The most important thing is now, while negociations for a revision of the treaty are going on, to prepare for a war, but even if the treaty should not be altered, the warlike preparations should nevertheless not be discontinued. As far as the negociations in regard to Ili are concerned, they might be delayed, in order that our preparations might be more effective. Chung How, however, has to loose his life. Even in the case that the treaty has been altered, his life should be forfeited ; also in the case that the treaty will not be altered. This is the general opinion, and not simply the petitioner's own. The memorial is thus concluded :—

To assist His Majesty in the Government is the duty of all the high provincial officers, and also the duty of all the officials ; the negotiations with Russia have, according to the rule, to be conducted by the Tsung-li Yamen, but the final decision rests with Your Majesties the Empresses and Your Majesty the Emperor.

As this question concerns the deepest interests of the country, the most humble petitioner cannot keep silent and does not dare to remain idle ; he begs therefore that Sublime Grace may lay the petition before the high statesmen, that they may deliberate upon a petition made in grief and wrath. May Your Majesties design to bestow upon this most humble petition your Sacred glance !

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY NEGOCIATED BY CH'UNG HOW.

The following is the substance of the Treaty entered into by Ch'ung How with Russia, and which has not been before published :—

Article 1.—Russia consents to restore Ili.

Article 2.—China consents to grant an ammesty to the inhabitants of Ili.

Article 3.—The inhabitants of Ili who remove to Russian territory shall be treated equally and enjoy the same rights as Russians.

Article 4.—The property hitherto acquired by Russians in Ili shall be retained by them in future.

Article 5.—The negotiations for the rendition of Ili shall be conducted on behalf of China by Tso Tsung-t'ang and others, appointed for this purpose by a special Imperial decree ; and on behalf of Russia by (General) Kaufmann, specially delegated for it.

Article 6.—For the restoration of Ili, China agrees to pay to Russia the sum of Five Million Roubles, payment thereof to begin from the day of the exchange of the treaty and to be completed within a year.

Article 7.—Ili being restored, the land west of E-Ko-si River and South of the Li-shan (Mountain) down to Tekes River is ceded to Russian.

Article 8.—It is agreed that the frontier at Ta-ch'eng (Tashkend ?) shall be modified.

Article 9.—After the boundaries have been fixed by the special delegates, boundary posts shall be erected.

Article 10.—In addition to the Consulates already established in accordance with previous treaties at Kashgar and Urg, new Consulates shall be established at Kia-yu-kuan, Wu-koHami, Turfan, Ulumutsi, and Kuche.

Article 11—In dealing with official affairs the Consuls and the Local Authorities shall use in their correspondence to each other the form of a "letter," and the Consuls shall be treated according to customs as guests.

Article 12.—Russian merchants in Mongolia and in the provinces of T'ien-shan Nan-lu and T'ien-shan Peh-lu shall not pay duties for their merchandise.

Article 13.—Mercantile depots shall be established in all those places where Consulates are, and also in Kalgan.

Article 14.—Russian Merchants may transport their goods from and to Kalgan, Kia-yn-kuan, Tientsin, and Hankow, by passing Tung-chau, Si-an-fu and Han-chung, and when transporting native produce for Russia they shall use the same route.

Article 15.—Not until five years after the Imperial sanction shall this treaty be revised or altered.

Article 16.—As regards the desire of the Russian merchants for a special duty for inferior tea, this question shall be settled by the Tsung-li Yamen.

Article 17.—As in the previous treaties the Local Authorities shall endeavour to find out the cattle which run away beyond the frontier, but they shall not pay for any such actual loss.

Article 18.—One year after the conclusion and Imperial signature of the treaty the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged in the Russian Capital.

The prospects of a war between Russia and China are still much discussed in Europe. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that military authorities, presided over by General Todleben, are now engaged in discussing a plan of campaign to be pursued in case of a war. Todleben himself would undertake the chief command, with General Prince Emeritinsky as chief of the staff. General Scobeleff, it is further stated, would be relieved of the task assigned him against the Turkomans, and would be entrusted with a prominent command. The *Berlin Post* has printed a leading article upon the prospects of a war between Russia and China. The writer says that China ought to be sufficiently prepared, and hints that Russia may find her a formidable antagonist. To the writer's knowledge Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, have supplied the Chinese Government with 150 pieces of heavy ordnance of modern design, all of them breech-loaders. That number includes seven 17-centimetre guns and four 21-centimetre guns. Moreover, the Chinese Government have native officers in their service who know how to use those guns, It was for that purpose that the Chinese officers serving temporarily with Prussian regiments were detached for artillery duty at Spandau. It is to be assumed that those officers having returned to their own country will have turned their knowledge account and formed an efficient staff of gunners. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* refers to certain reports which have been circulated as to the attitude of the English Government in relation to the Kuldja dispute, and says that European interests are in no part of the world so closely bound together as in China, a fact proved by the unanimous condemnation by the Powers of the cruel sentence passed on Chung How, the late Ambassador to Russia. As for English mediation in the Kuldja question, the idea has never been mooted, neither party desiring it. Russia cannot accept a money indemnity from China, nor can she permit a population which has been living under her protection for the last twelve years to be massacred by the Chinese. The national agitation prevailing in China must be reduced to reasonable bounds, unless it is to extend itself to the relations of that country with all civilized nations, England included.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W R Tucker, B Uncov
Mr W E Meares, B Uncov
Lieut-Col E G Clarke, BSC
Major F D M Brown, BSC
Major C G Cautley, BCav
Major W R Bunbury, BSC
Major G Alexander, BSC
Capt D Oliver, B Retd
Capt H R Swetenham, BSC
Capt C S Morris, B Inf
Lieut H H R Heath, BSC
Lieut F Knox, BSC
Lieut E I N Fasken, BSC
Lieut H R Marratt, BSC
Surg-Major T G Skardon, B
Surgeon-Major J Fairweather, MD, B
Surg-Major E C Bensley, B
Surg John Lloyd, MD, B
Col E N Norton, MSC
Major H T Harris, MSC
Major R Houghton, MSC
Major W G Cumming, RM, Eng
Surg-Major C A Harvey, M
Brig-Genl F A E Loch, CB, Bo SC
Lieut A L Sinclair, Bo SC
Surg-Major G Bainbridge, Bo

Casualties.—The Hon H B Devereux, late Ben CS, May 1
H T Raikes, late Ben CS, May 24.